FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 2, 1833. [NO. 839.

PRINTED, A[ND] PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By [illegible]
$2 50 [illegible]
$3 if [illegible]
tion; [illegible]

ADVE[RTISEMENTS] inserted for sixty cents
r square, first, & thirty cents for each
ceeding. Advertisers are request-
to st[ate] the number of insertions desired, or
ey will be continued till forbid, and charged
cordingly.
Letters [illegible]tor must be post paid.

BOOKS.

[JUST received] Tale of Alroy, by author of Vivian Grey; Our Island; Waconsta, a Tale; Reminiscences; [illegible]im; Biography of good Women; Memoirs of the Duchess of Le[illegible]; Zorab; Stuart's 3 years in North America; [illegible]lanck's Discourses; Rosine Laval, by the [illegible] of Swallow Barn; Euler's Letters on [illegible]ophy, being Nos. 55 and 56 Harper's [illegible]ary; Chronology, key to His[illegible]; Smith & Dwight's Travels in Armenia; [illegible] 6 Scott's Novels, at the very low price [illegible]ts each Novel; Nos. 9, 10 and Boys' and [illegible] Library, containing American History; Chalmers' [illegible]Works; Dick's Christian Philosophy; Watson's [illegible] Evidences of Christianity; Pitt[illegible]an's Apology; [illegible]int's Pocket Book; Pulpit Assistant; [illegible]on Irving's Works; Irving's Columbus; Life of [illegible]gston; Life of Milton; Man- of Labor Reported [illegible]ott's Natural History, Phillips, Curran and Grattan; Memoirs of Duchess d'Abrantes; Blackall on Dropsy; Paris Pharmacologia; Thorn on Liver; [illegible]Hall on Blood Letting; Smith on Fevers; Wood and Bache's American Dispensatory; Thomas on [illegible]Inflammation; Gould's Pleading; Ainsworth's [illegible]ctionary; Grove's Greek and English dictionary; [illegible]ook; Girl's Book; New York Reader, parts [illegible]2, Parley's Rome; Child's Friend; Irving's [illegible]techism of History; Child's Book on the [illegible] Dictionary Spelling Book; Symbolical Primer; [illegible] Union Bible Questions, Flute Music, &c. for sale by

E. J. HALE.

June 25 [illegible]

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I have [illegible]tituted and appointed Anson Bailey my [illegible] and lawful Attorney for the collection of all [illegible] due me, and to grant discharges for the same; and all persons having any demands against me will present them to said Bailey for settlement.

JAS. McKEOWN.

June 17, 1833. 38 3w.

Further Notice.

THE Subscriber being duly appointed Agent and Attorney in fact for the settlement of the business of James McKeown, requires all those indebted to said [illegible] McKeown himself, to come forward and settle the same immediately, or their accounts and [illegible] will, on the first of July next, be placed in the hands of an officer indiscriminately for collection.

ANSON BAILEY.

June 18, 1833. 38 3w.

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER JOHN WALKER,
[illegible]0 Hhds. prime Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugar,
50 bags Coffee, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 24, 38 tf

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby warn all persons from trading for two [illegible] drawn in favour of Jonathan Evans, Ad[illegible] of Isaac Newberry, sen. deceased. [illegible] for $313 18, dated 6th February, 1819, and [illegible]ther for $89, dated 6th May, 1819, which notes have been transferred by said administrator, to Jesse Newberry, as I have paid them already, and am determined not to pay them again.

MARTHA NEWBERRY.

June 18, 1833. 28 2w.

A Second Hand Woman

[illegible]O hire, who can be considered a good cook.

C. P. MALLETT.

June 24, 1833. 38tf.

PIANO [illegible]or sale. Apply to
C. P. MALLETT.

June 24, [illegible] 38tf.

Just Received and for Sale,

40 Barrels [illegible]CKEREL, No. 3,
[illegible] do, No. 2,
75 [illegible]
[illegible]

W. WHITEHEAD.

June 2[illegible]

Wanted a Baker

WHO [illegible]s the Baking Business, and is [illegible]ended, [illegible]s, and can come well recom- [illegible] desirable situation, for which [illegible] weekly or monthly.
[illegible] H. S. McINTYRE & CO.

Bennett[illegible] June 22 38 3t.

Notice.

FOREW[illegible] persons from trading for a Note [illegible]t the 30th May last, for fifty Dollars, [illegible] Cents, given to Levine Wood, I am [illegible] not to pay twenty-eight Dollars of the [illegible]t having been obtained of me a fraud[illegible]ner.

C. A. TUTON.

38 3w.

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
100 Hhds. prime New Orleans Molasses,
50 bags Laguira COFFEE,
[illegible]0 barrels prime Porto Rico do.
[illegible]0 do common quality do.
[illegible]0 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
On Hand—
[illegible]0 sacks SALT,
[illegible]0 bbls. Liverpool ground do.
[illegible]0 do Liverpool do. in bulk,
[illegible]0 bags ditto,
[illegible]0 bags Coffee,
[illegible]0 hhds. Sugar,
[illegible]0 kegs Nails,
[illegible]0 tons Swedes Iron,
[illegible]0 kegs and blistered Steel,
[illegible]0 bbls. Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 & 3,
[illegible]0 do Salmon, a good article,
[illegible]0 do Bacon
Together with other articles, too te[illegible], make the Subscriber's assortment complete. (Liquors of all kinds excepted) and a liberal [illegible]on of purchasers; they are invited to call and examine them.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

April 16, [illegible] 28-tf.

Just Published, at this Office,

BISHOP IVES'S CHARGE to the late Convention, "on the importance of Christian Education"

June 15, 1833.

"The Elect saved by Faith,"

A SERMON, by the Rev. HENRY A. ROWLAND, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

June 18.

LIME.

150 CASKS unslacked Thomastown LIME, expected to-morrow, having arrived the 14th inst. in Wilmington and put on board the Steamer John Walker, for sale by

JAMES MARTINE.

June 17, 1833. 37 3w.

☞Three times in Raleigh Register.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1833.

Flora Martin and others, vs. Archibald M Bryde, and Atlas Jones, surviving Ex'rs of Wm. Martin } *Petition for Partition.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Atlas Jones, one of the Defendants, is not a resident of this State—It is therefore ordered, that publication be made as to him for six weeks, in the Carolina Observer and Raleigh Star, that he plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him. A true copy from the Minutes.

Witness, James McBryde, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the last Monday in February, A. D. 1833, and 57th year of American Independence

JAS. McBRYDE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1833.

Flora Martin and others, vs. Arch'd McBryde and Atlas Jones surviving Ex'rs of Wm. Martin, dec'd } *Petition for Partition.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that Atlas Jones, one of the Defendants, is not a resident of this State, It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made as to him, for six weeks, in the *Fayetteville Observer* and *Raleigh Star*, that he plead, answer, or demur, to the said Petition, or Judgment *pro confesso*, will be taken against him. A true copy from the Minutes.)

Witness, James McBryde, Clerk of said Court at office, the last Monday in February, A. D. 1833, and 57th year of American Independence.

JAMES McBRYDE.

Sunday School Depository.

THE Subscriber has just received a large assortment of

Sunday School Books,

Comprising a few copies of nearly every work issued by the American Sunday School Union, which will be sold very low. Orders from Sunday Schools thankfully received.

E. J. HALE.

June 10, 1833.

NEW BOOKS.

ASMODEUS at large, by Bulwar; Robber of the Rhine; Journal of a Nobleman; Sicilian; Book of the 101; German Prince; Quakerism *not* Christianity; Christian Example; Life of John Jay; Pencil Sketches; Gleanings in Natural History; Indian Traits; Mrs. Morrell's Voyages; with a large supply of *School Books, Blank Books, Paper*, &c. received by

E. J. HALE.

June 10, 1833.

Sugar and Coffee.

Just received by Steamboat John Walker.

20 Hhds. SUGAR,
60 bags prime Coffee,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Just Receiving

BY STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA.

100 Hhds. MOLASSES,
20 bbls. SUGAR,
25 bags COFFEE,
20 drums FIGS, &c. &c., for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD, & CO.

April 30. 30tf.

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS,

Cheap for Cash.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his frends and the public generally, that he has taken that old and well known Stand lately occupied by Mr. H L. Jones, at the corner of Market Square and Gillespie street, where may be found at all times, a general and well selected Stock of

Boots and Shoes,

Fresh and direct from the Manufactories, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds, selected particularly for the town trade, where Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Country Merchants would also do well to call and examine before purchasing, as my Stock is all fresh and good, and prices much reduced. By strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. My Stock consists in part, of the following viz.

Ladies fine prunella and seal skin Slips, seal skin Bootees, Morocco Bootees and walking Shoes, Misses' seal skin Bootees and Shoes.
Men's stout pegged Brogans,
Ditto ditto sewed ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto Shoes,
Ditto ditto pegged ditto,
Ditto fine calf sewed ditto,
Ditto ditto do do Shoetees,
Ditto fine calf sewed Boots,
Ditto ditto nailed ditto,
Ditto stout pegged ditto,
HATS—Men's and boys fine and wool Hats,
ALSO, an assortment of traveling Trunks & Bags,
FISH—A few boxes prime Cod Fish,
SOAP—50 boxes No. 1 bar Soap, a prime article,
A few boxes perfumed shaving ditto,
CARDS—Whittemore's No. 10 cotton Cards, and No. 6 wool,
ALSO, writing and letter Paper.

L. R. BRADLEY.

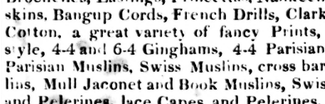
Fayetteville, March 2. 24tf.

FOR SALE,

A Very neat Newark built SULKEY, up on Elliptic springs.

C. P. MALLETT.

May 6, 1833.

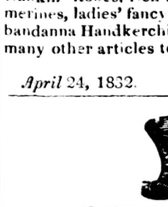


LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS of every description, which is offered to the public at very reduced prices; having been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold extremely low. Merchants from the country, will do well to call and examine them.—Among the Goods are super blue, black, olive, brown, bottle green and mixt Cloths, Sattinets, Cassimeres. Cassinets, Drillings, Merino, Cassimeres, Merino Cloths, imitation Merino Cloths, Brochelles, Lastings, Princettas, Nankeens, Moleskins, Bangup Cords, French Drills, Clark's spool Cotton, a great variety of fancy Prints, newest style, 4-4 and 6-4 Ginghams, 4-4 Parisian Prints, Parisian Muslins, Swiss Muslins, cross bar'd Muslins, Mull Jaconet and Book Muslins, Swiss Capes and Pelerines, lace Capes and Pelerines, 5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Shirtings and Sheetings, 4-4 Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 5-4 Irish Sheeting, 8-4 table Diaper. Russia Diaper, Merseilles and other Vestings, Palm leaf Hats, scarlet merino square and long Shawls, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Shoes, Carpetings.

SILKS.

Gros-de-Swiss, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Berne, Gros-de-Naples, blk. Sinchews and Sarsnets, white, pink and green Florences, rich Vestings, rich Garniture and belt Ribbons, fancy gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Nankin Crape Shawls, Nankin Robes, rich fig'd Silks, Barege and Palmerines, ladies' fancy Work Bags, ladies' Cravats, bandanna Handkerchiefs, &c &c., together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate

JNO. McLARN.

April 24, 1832. 77 tf.

REMOVAL.

Dr. James M. Dickson,

HAS removed to the New Brick Building, on the East side of Green-street, directly opposite the Store of Messrs. Jno Huske & Son, where he offers for sale on reasonable terms, for Cash, or approved credit, a General Assortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,
Shop Furniture, Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs,
Hatters' Materials,
Perfumery, &c.

October 15th, 1832. 2-tf

New Store.

LEWIS & ROSS,

HAVE just opened, next door to Doct'r. Jordan's Drug Store (in Green Street, near Eccles' Bridge,) a new and splendid assortment of

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Rich fig'd Gros-de-Naps,
Coloured Florence Silks,
Blk and blue blk Marceline do,
Sinchews and Sarsnetts,
New style printed Muslins,
Do do Ginghams,
Calicoes of all kinds, some extra rich,
Crape Camblet, a superior article, for Gentlemen's Coats and Pantaloons,
Merino Cassimere,
Light Merseilles Vesting,
Rich fig'd Silk do,
Cambric Jackonet and Swiss Muslins,
Plaid and corded Cambrics,
New and splendid emb'd Crape dress Hdkffs,
Do do printed do do do,
Do do Gause do do do,
Do do 5-4 Crape Shawls,
Do do 5-4 Sewing Silk, do,
White and green Gause Veils,
Ladies' plain and fig'd border Hdkffs and Gentlemen's Silk do,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves,
Hosiery of all descriptions,
4-4 and 6-4 bed Tick,
3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 unbleached Muslins,
4-4 and 5-4 bleached do,
Domestic Stripes and Plaids,
Twilled do and Granderills,
Cotton and Madrass Hdkffs.

—ALSO—

Ladies' Leghorn and Dunstable Hats; Men's Palm leaf do; Combs of all sizes; Gentlemen's white and Blk Satin Beaver Hats; Ladies' Kid Morocco and Prunella Slippers; Gentlemen's Pumps and Calf Boots; Gentlemen's Stocks and Collars. *Also*, a few trunks SUMMER CLOTHING—in a word, all articles that are necessary to complete a good and desirable assortment of Goods—all of which will be sold at wholesale or retail at the lowest prices for *CASH*.

L. & R. will be constantly receiving additional supplies to their present stock, and hope by strict and persevering attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Fayetteville, April 7, 1833. §27-tf.§

SUGAR and MOLASSES.

10 Hhds. prime Brown SUGAR,
10 do do MOLASSES,
Just received by steam boat John Walker, and for sale by

HENRY HORN.

June 3, 1833. 35 6w.

Notice.

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA,

35 Hhds. prime Cuba MOLASSES,
20 Hhds. superior Porto Rico ditto,
And for sale by
JONES FULLER.

May 10, 1833. 32tf.

FOR SALE.

40 CASKS Thomastown Lime in good order,
100 Kegs White Lead ground in Oil,
50 Hhds. Molasses.

J. HUSKE & SON.

May 12, 1833. 32tf.

Books and Stationary.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of Miscellaneous, Medical, Law, School, and Blank Books; Gilt and perfumed Letter and note Paper; Laid, vellum and plain Letter and Cap Papers, Fine Cutlery, Prints, Piano Music, &c. &c., selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, which he will sell low; many articles he believes at a lower price than they can be had at any Book Store in the State. Country Merchants will be supplied at reasonable prices.

In offering to the public a larger stock of Books than has been seen in Fayetteville for many years, the subscriber confidently anticipates an increase of that liberal patronage which the public have extended to foster a respectable establishment of this kind in the chief commercial Town of North Carolina. No exertion will be spared to make it worthy of that patronage.

E. J. HALE.

April 8.

Notice.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA,

15 Hhds. New Orleans SUGAR,
For sale by
JONES FULLER.

April 30, 1833. 30tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Erminetts. French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnetts, Sinchews, & bl'k & blue Gros-de-Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleeched do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Round-abouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware & China,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and blk leather Varnish, &c.

HARDWARE, consisting of

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans.

GROCERIES, consisting of

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P. S.—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Soal, Upper, and Harness Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be sold or exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices.

JNO. C. LATTA.

Person street, 6th door East of Market Square.

April 18, 1833. 29tf.

A warning to those who desert the Temperance cause.—George Dennison, who was executed at Chenango, New York, on the 19th ult. said at the gallows: "Never should I have come to this fatal scaffold, nor would this fatal cord have ever ended my existence had I not made too free use of ardent spirits! I have been told, time after time, it would prove my ruin, if I did not leave it off. But I turned a deaf ear to all their counsels and advice. Here, you see what one of your fellow-mortals has brought on himself by intemperance. Perhaps some will say they are not afraid of ardent spirits bringing them to the gallows.—Perhaps it may not, but if it does not ruin you one way, it will another. Two years ago this very month, I put my name on the Temperance list, but did not let it be there, but three or four weeks, before I had it taken off, and then was the time I missed the point. Had I let my name stand there and lived up to it, never, no never, should I have come to the scaffold."

Disconsolate Parents.—An advertisement appeared lately in a London morning paper respecting a young lady who had eloped, which concluded as follows: "She is most earnestly requested to return to her disconsolate parents; but if she will not return, she is earnestly desired to send the *key to the tea chest.*

Dinner and Supper.—Rapid exchange of civilities!—The New York Gazette states that a *dinner party* is made up in Philadelphia for the 4th of July, to which a number of gentlemen from New York are invited; they leave there at six in the morning, dine at two, and start at three for New York to a supper, accompanied by the gentlemen who give the dinner in Philadelphia.

From the Temperance Recorder.

What a few years have done.—I live in a community where the remark is frequently made, "what a collection of fine young men are just coming upon the stage:" there is great truth in the remark.—I do not know that I ever saw (and my opportunities have been rather extensive,) more promise, founded on substantial merit, in a range of ages from seventeen to twenty-five. In examining into this matter with care, I find the secret to be this: This large colection of young men have begun not only with sober habits, but also with entire abstinence principles. It is five years since adecided stroke was struck among us for temperance, and the result is palpable; and thetemperance reform is bringing into influence a weight and excellence of character altogether unusual. It laid hold of the young men I speak of, at the critical moment, and has saved them, and will bless the community in them. In looking back to years past, it is painful to reflect, that not a family scarcely was found which did not bear the drunkard's stain; and the young men who escaped the defilement altogether, were very, *very* few; one in six would have been the utmost amount of those who escaped; while now the state of things is entirely reversed. Let the calculation be made every where, where the temperance cause has been taken hold of in real earnest, and men will be surprised with what a few years have done. If we all combine and persevere in our efforts, who can calculate the results of the next 20 years?

The Moon.—The substance of the Moon is more known to us than that of the brighter luminary. Its volume is 49 times smaller than the volume of the earth. There is ground for supposing that all is solid at its surface, for it appears, in powerful telescopes, as an arid mass, on which some thought they could perceive the effects and even the explosions of volcanoes. There are mountains on the surface of the moon, which rise to nearly the height of three miles, and it has been inferred that it has deep cavities, like the basins of our seas. Caspian lakes have been supposed in it. But it either has no atmosphere, or it is of such extreme rarity, as to exceed the nearest vacuum we can produce by our best constructed air-pumps, so that no terrestrial animal could breathe alive on its surface. If then it be inhabited, it is not by beings who have bodies like either men, or any of our animated race. The lunar population must be of a far more aerial nature than our present selves, or our most delicate fellow creatures. Only sylphs, spirits, or angels, suit such an ethereal medium. It has a great number of invariable spots, that prove that the moon always presents to us the same hemisphere, and revolves on its axis in a period equal to that of its revolution round the earth. Its dark and bright parts have given rise to the idea, that it has seas, islands, and continents, but it is doubted whether it has any water at all; and it has been supposed, that if it had any ocean the superior attractions of the earth, especially in conjunction with the sun, would draw the aqueous fluid into a deluge over a large part of its surface. The light of the moon is 300,000 times more feeble than that of the sun.

From this inferiority, the lunar rays, when collected in the most powerful mirrors, produce no sensible effect on the thermometer. Indeed, they appear to have a cold producing agency, according to the experience of practical men, though philosophers have not yet ascertained the fact by direct experiments.—That they have a peculiar and salutary influence on the animal frame, appears to have been actually experienced by some of our countrymen. Other nations declare the same. Its peculiar effects have been so often observed in mental derangement, that this malady has been named lunacy from them; and medical men experienced in such cases, have assured me that in many, there is a visible excitement at the changes of this luminary. Atmospherical changes have also been asserted. We learn from Plutarch, that the ancients believed the moon to produce many singular results, that are enumerated by him. Hence, however beautiful and interesting the moonlight scenery of both heaven and earth is felt to be by all, it will always be wise to recollect that the night is our natural and appointed season for repose.

[*Turner's Sacred History.*]

Sunday Amusements.—In an old magazine, printed about the year 1789, the writer, speaking of the persons whose habit it was to resort to the various tea-gardens near London, on a Sunday, calculates them to amount to 200,000. Of these, he considers that not one would go away without having spent half a crown, and consequently, the sum of £25,000 would have been spent in the course of the day: 25,000 multiplied by the number of Sundays in a year, gives, as the annual consumption of that day of rest, the immense sum of £1,000,000! The writer calculates the returning situation of these persons as follows:—Sober, 50,000; in high glee, 90,000; drunkish, 30,000; staggering tipsy, 10,000; muzzy, 15,000; dead drunk, 5000.—Total, 200,000.

Melancholy Disaster.—A late Mirimichi (N. B.) paper, gives the following account of a painful occurrence at sea on the 5th May, during a severe gale, in latitude 46, longitude 31.

Captain Dempsey, of the ship Kingston, discovered at a short distance to leeward, a brig lying on her beam ends, with a flag of distress waving. Capt. D. instantly bore down towards her, when she proved to be the Albion, of Cork, full of passengers. Having reached within hail of the unfortunate vessel, a heart rending scene presented itself. We beheld, says Capt. D. the brig reeling ere she took the last fatal plunge—witnessed the cool intrepidity of the sailor, even at such a moment—and listened with feelings the most harrowing, to the piercing shrieks of the ill-fated passengers. The crew of the Kensington flung their best boat into the boiling atlantic; but exertion was vain, the angry waves soon made her its prey. The Albion went down with every human soul on board. The Kingston soon left the awful spot, on which not a vestige of any thing belonging to the brig was visible. Capt. D. could not ascertain to what port she was bound.

The New York Commercial Advertiser thus notices the cost of the decorations for the rooms prepared for the President in the American Hotel:

"Our readers who have not had an opportunity of visiting these rooms, can form some idea of the furniture, when we state the cost of some of the articles. The bedstead, which is fashioned after Bonaparte's camp bed, cost 350 dollars; the sofa is of the latest Paris fashion, and said to be unique—it cost 300 dollars; the centre table 350 dollars; the chairs intended for the President and Vice President, 20 dollars each; the other chairs 14 dollars each."

Mrs. Trollope.—A Tourist writes from Cincinnati, that he saw the house built in that city by Mrs. Trollope. He says,—"There is Mrs. Trollope's famous bazaar. I looked at that. It is an odd looking concern, part church, part jail, part bank, and part dwelling house—wanting just enough of each to make you wonder what on earth it could be—out of shape—without form or comeliness. No wonder the Cincinnatians stared when such a structure was thrown up among them. It is deserted now; and as the ancients speak of Cleopatra's Needle, so we may call this Mrs. Trollope's Bell top, for the cupola is in the shape of a bell. Mrs. Trollope is well known here. They say she was intelligent, skilful in sketches, and corresponded with distinguished men abroad, but wished to figure here as a Madam De Stael. But Mrs. Trollope was a vulgar woman, gross in a thousand things, with so much of the equivocal in her character, that she could seldom or never meet with the good society of Cincinnati. The people amuse themselves with, and laugh at her accounts. They probably never made a person angry, which, of course, is the best way to receive all such hits."

Lord Teynham, a peer of Great Britain, was recently convicted, in the Court of King's Bench, together with a man named Donlan, for a conspiracy to cheat a young man out of fourteen hundred pounds, under a promise to procure him a situation in the Treasury Office. The nobleman's knavery was proved by his own letters, in some of which he assured his dupe that Lord Wellington, who was then at the head of the Cabinet, had promised him the place. Lord Wellington was examined as a witness, and declared that the prosecutor's name had never been mentioned to him by Lord Teynham, though his Lordship had made several unsuccessful applications for other persons, including some of his own near relations.

Yankee Notions.—A Massachusetts paper observes, "there is not a native that cannot read and write; every child is educated, the rich tax themselves to educate the poor; by her Constitution and laws, schools must be every where supported in sufficient number to educate the whole population." We wish such *notions* as these were more prevalent in other States.

What's in a name?—We see it stated, that the brig Temperance has arrived at Campobello, from the West Indies, with a cargo of Rum!

Unhealthiness of Cucumbers!—In regard to this vegetable, which at the present season, forms so prominent a dish, Mr. *Abernethy*, the celebrated Surgeon, observes—"peel it, slice it down into pieces, put vinegar and pepper to it, and then—throw it away." This is pretty good advice, for entirely devoid of alimentary qualities, the Cucumber is eaten alone to gratify the palate.

The Duke of Wellington, who was born on the first of May, seventeen hundred and sixty-nine, and who is consequently now sixty-four years old, seems to be as strong and as active as when—exactly eighteen years ago, counting back from to-morrow—he overthrew Bonaparte at Waterloo, and decided the fate of Europe. About the middle of last May, after having hunted a fox for forty-five miles, he rode sixty-two miles to attend a ball, given by the Marchioness of Salisbury, at Hatfield, and was one of the gayest of the gay throughout the evening.

The following exquisite bit of Rhodomontade by the Editor of the Georgia Journal, shows that there is a "strong vein" (to use the expression of a Miner,) where this specimen came from.

From the Georgia Journal.

EDITORIAL CHAIR, June 10, 1833.

We must rest a while; we must pause—haul off—suspend—retire, for a brief space. We could give reasons without number, but wherefore give reasons. After six months imprisonment shall we not rusticate? After a six months vigil, shall we not renovate? The mercury ranges sometimes above 90, shall we not refrigerate, shall we not go forth into the country and cool down a little? Our reasons, if we would but give them, are cogent, and the conclusion most logical and manifest. Any Governor, bit of a Secretary of Department, or even him that is nothing more than a President, can take his jaunt of observation or pleasure, and may not Editors relax and refresh themselves in the quiet of rural shades? It must be so. We have said it! and that stands in the place of all reasons. We are much disposed to befriend these U. States, but they must even get on as they can for a week or two. The arrangement of the new Ministry of England must be put off for the present—at least we will not have the Duke of Richmond for the first Lord of the Treasury. The Whigs and Tories, the reformers and conservatives of England; and O'Connell the agitator and his co-agitators of Ireland, and the Whitefeet and Orangemen, the Volunteers and Lord Lieutenant, and the Lord knows who, must just have their own way for a season, if it is only to see how they will manage matters. We leave our homage to the Dutchess de Berri and the dear little expected pledge of her arduous patriotism; we are penetrated with the profoundest solicitude for her present most interesting situation, and hope on our return to find her "as well as could be expected." We say to Louis Philippe that as his paternity, in the usual sense of the term, is at present somewhat doubtful, he must be careful to prove himself the son of France in principle. Talking of France reminds us of Belgium. The young Queen is our especial favorite; she is a worthy young woman, and we are willing on her account to help her husband on with some sage and sound advice. If he, and him of Holland, cannot settle that pestilential dispute about internal water navigation, let him just take to making rail roads for the good of each, and peace of the whole. We leave Ibrahim of Egypt advancing upon Constantinople. Now a word in the ear of the Porte. "Don't let him in till we return, and then we'll see what is to be done," and we admonish Austria and all others whom it may concern never to permit Nic—(not Old Nic of the nursery, but Nic Junior of Russia) never permit him to act the turnkey in locking the Egyptian out; for he will thus lock himself in, and then will be apt to remain there as long as he pleases. We call all our neighbors all to bear witness to the fact that we leave the South American states at peace with one another, but shall not be at all surprised if they get by the ears as soon as our back is turned. If they do! ——we say nothing——They'll rue it; that's all. A word to the wise, says the proverb. What will be the effect of a word *from* the wise, remains yet to be seen.

We go—but we leave our arm-chair behind us; not indeed to be our representative, as Charles X. sent his boots to the Swedish Senate; but as a sign that we shall certainly return. Let therefore all things remain as heretofore. Let the Constitution stand—what is left of it. Let the laws be obeyed and the courtesies of life be duly observed; in short let all go on as if nothing had happened. And we give it in most especial charge that the pristine, the primary, the primitive, original, cardinal, imprescriptible unalienable rights of conversation be in no wise infringed upon.—Let no man tell a long story and expect it to be listened to: let no person utter a poor joke and require it to be laughed at while the mercury stands above 80 degrees Fahrenheit; such jokes in such weather are serious things. And lastly, let every man be always on the alert, so that he may be able to tell at a quarter of an hour's warning, on which side of his mouth to find his tobacco; and if he should any how get his finger in the candle, let him stand ready to take it out with promptitude and handsome despatch.

In the confidence that these injunctions of prudence and circumspection, the fruit of no little observation and experience, will be duly attended to, we take our short and kindly leave at present. As to looking up stream for a drowned body, or sweeping the dust against the wind, and such like offiences, we leave them to the local authorities.

Given from our Editorial Chair aforesaid, this 10th day of June, 1833, answering to number forty-three of the Journal, volume twenty-four.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

American Nankeen.—We have before us a beautiful specimen of American Nankeen, made from nankeen colored cotton, raised by Mr. Forsyth of Georgia. The nankeen cotton was first raised in the South, eight or ten years ago, but was not then thought much of—as is the case with all new articles, it was with difficulty that persons could be found to try it. Mr. Forsyth has persevered until he has been able to induce the manufacturers to work up the raw material, and thus bring the article fairly into market. The specimen before us, a piece of seven yards, is really beautiful; somewhat darker colored than the Indian article, and much superior to the miserable imitations from the English loom and *dye shops* It being of the natural color of the cotton, it does not fade by wear and washing; and we are informed that Mr. Forsyth thinks the strongest mineral acids will not extract the color. This may be correct, but all vegetable colors disappear under the action of the chlorine—and we shall take an early opportunity to test the fastness of the color of this article by the use of the chlorine, and other chemical agents.—Mr. Nathaniel F. Williams, merchant of this city, agent for the sale of the nankeen, to whom we are indebted for an opportunity of examining it, informs us that a friend of his had accidentally got a large spot of ink on a new pair of pantaloons, which he considered had spoiled them. Mr. W. advised him to apply a little lemon juice and salt to the spot, and expose it to the sun, which was done, the ink extracted, and the color of the cloth remained unchanged.

We have thought it important to the interests of the Southern cotton planters, that a knowledge of the value of this nankeen cotton should be disseminated, as the manufacture of nankeen will add to the consumption of the raw material. No one will ever wear the imitated article when they can get the genuine one. The color of the common imported nankeen disappears on the first washing, and clothes made of it are therefore very soon laid aside. We recommend a trial of this nankeen, and also the culture of the cotton, as an important object of attention to our Southern friends.

Pedestrianism.—The gentleman who has engaged to walk a distance of 2,000 miles in seventy days, living the whole time on bread and water, was weighed at Fuller's Gymnasium on Sunday morning. He weighed in his pantaloons, shirt, and light shoes, 118lbs. Yesterday morning he set off on his arduous undertaking. At a quarter past 10 o'clock, he reached East Chester, and expected to be at the Tontine, in New Haven, by night.

Courier.

From the New York American.

RANDOLPHIANA.—No. VII.

Mr. Randolph returned from England for the last time in the Fall of 1831. I called upon him immediately after his arrival, and was very much shocked at his emaciated appearance. In reply to my question about his health, he said, in a melancholy tone of voice—"Ah, sir, I am going at last; the machine is worn out—nature is exhausted, and I have tried in vain to restore her?" He then changed the conversation, and spoke with his usual animation of his late visit to England, and touched slightly upon his short sojourn at St. Petersburg. He told me that his faithful Juba had a regular attack of *yellow fever* at the latter city, which induced him to hurry away the sooner! besides which there was no business of importance to detain him there, and his own health was bad.

"Well, Mr. Randolph," said I, "*great* events have occurred in Europe, since you left us!" "Yes, sir" replied he, in his most sarcastic manner, "*great* events have occurred *abroad*, and *very small* ones at home! They sent me the Washington papers, containing the letters, but I could not read them. I blushed for my country. The affair *told* badly in Europe, sir!"

I asked him whether he had attended the debates on the Reform Bill. He replied in the affirmative. I then inquired whom he considered the greatest orator in the House of Commons. "Your countryman, O'Connell, sir, by all odds; he is a giant among pigmies!" He then remarked what a dearth of good speakers there was in England, compared with the days of Fox, Burke, Sheridan, Pitt, &c.

I asked him whether the reports which were then received relative to the dangerous state of the King's health were true. He replied, "they are all d—d Tory lies, sir; he was in excellent health when I left London, I had the honor of breakfasting under a tent with his Majesty, at the opening of the new Bridge a short time ago, and he appeared to be as likely to live as any of the company—a much better life than myself, sir!"

After spending an hour or two most agreeably with him, during which we talked of every thing and every body, I took my leave, under the impression that I had seen him for the last time; which has proved too true, though his death was more remote then than I had imagined it to be. He was so feeble, and had such a dreadfully severe cough, I really almost expected to hear of his decease on the road, before he reached Virginia.

The Whip Manufacture.—At Westfield, a few days since, says the Springfield Journal, we were favored with a view of the whip factories in that pleasant village. We noticed also a general improvement and thrift of the place, which we have no doubt is owing in a great measure to the increase of its manufacturing enterprse—a part of which is the establishment of a glue manufactory, where a considerable quantity has been made within two years; and experiments are now in progress for the manufacture of Prussian blue from the refuse pieces of horn from the whip factories. The two principal whip factories belong to Mr. Martin Day, Jr. and Mr. Hiram Hull; and we presume that at these two factories more than $100,000 worth of the article of every price and variety, is annually made; and the demand for the work is more than equal to the manufacture. The mountings are of ivory and horn, and are turned in laths which are carried by water. The fine brass wire and cat gut is wove upon the stock by an ingenious machine, also carried by water power. The braiding of the lashes and upon the whip handles, is done by females. The snappers are braided in a loom lately invented for the purpose. At Mr. Day's factory, we saw the elegant whip which was made there, and intended as a present from the friends of domestic industry in Westfield, to Henry Clay. About one third of the stock is of ivory, inlaid with gold, and inscribed to the illustrious statesman. The remainder of the stock is of pure whale bone, and the lash is nine feet long. It is said to have cost $50, and is fine workmanship throughout. We hope the friends of Mr. Clay in Westfield will have the pleasure of presenting this beautiful article to him in this county, should he visit us in the course of the summer as expected.

HOW THEY DO THINGS IN BOSTON.

From the Boston Centinel.

CRYING DOWN PICKPOCKETS.—Wilson, our excellent town Crier of Stentorian voice, was out yesterday, proclaiming anathema against the whole tribe of pick-pockets. After ringing his bell lustily at the corners of the streets he would hold forth to the following effect: "My deare fellow citizens, I besache ye to take warning against a gang of pick-pockets that follow the heels of our belov'd President; they are the most incorrigible set of scoundrels that ever beset any city, and have more instruments than are in a surgeon's case. Take care of them, and of your pocket-books. If you do not mind this admonition, I shall have to cry them again to morrow, and you will cry still louder, for the lack of your money."

The Philadelphia Commercial Herald estimates the cost of public improvements now in progress at this time in that city, at four millions of dollars. The same paper supposes that the substantial growth of Philadelphia has been greater for the last five years, and will be greater for ten years to come, than that of any other city on the continent.

The Author of Junius.—The Belfast (Ireland) Whig of the 9th ult. contains the following:

"Lord Grenville, now very old, is seriously indisposed. On his death, the secret respecting the author of "Junius's Letters," will be disclosed—his lordship having long been in possession of it. The documents are at Stow, the seat of the Duke of Buckingham, who is also ill."

"YANKEES."

The subjoined extract from a Washington correspondent of the Portland (Me.) Advertiser, is not of very recent date, but still of much interest:

"I was amused the other day, with Mr. Calhoun, who after interrupting Mr. Frelinghuysen in debate, and attempting in vain to make him understand some of his constitutional abstractions, turned round in his seat with apparent vexation, and said in a low tone—"I can never make a Northern man understand me." Mr. Calhoun was half right. We hate metaphysics and are great lovers of common sense. We seldom study any thing from which can result no possible benefit. Our country claims some steady, strong minded practical men; but our soil is hardy and rocky, our climate so cold, and our people so busy, that they have no time for abstraction. We must leave these puzzling notions to the children of the South, who have politicians to think for them, and a soil fertile in every thing that sells well. Our notions are all Yankee notions. We take the world fair and easy, grumble and scold a little, but seldom threaten. Hence, we have no Don Quixottes mad, no nullification Sancho Panzas, who think it pleasant to govern, though only a flock of sheep. Business is with us the order of the day. We eat, drink, and walk, and talk in a hurry. The truth is, we are driven to our wits to get a living. We till the earth, but no cotton, rice, tobacco, or sugar come therefrom. Our corn is pinched by the frost—our wheat blushes for its meanness. The earth is but a crusty mother, and yields her tributes with reluctance. But yet we make money out of every thing. We dam our rivers, and turn our waterfalls to account. The genius of steam steps forward and gives us a helping hand. We transform our forests into ships and water pails, edifices and buttons, and into wooden nutmegs, and hams, perhaps, you maliciously add. We turn our ledges into stores and churches; our straws into hats and bonnets, and even our old rags into paper. From the banks of Newfoundland we catch fish to feed you; and in the Pacific Ocean, harpoon whales for the oil to give you light to abuse us by. Our long legged brigs, too, dodge into your ports, and freight your cotton to Liverpool, or take it home to make music for our spinning Jennies, and to keep the fingers of our girls in motion. Our sloops and schooners peddle their boards, their bricks, and notions on the coast from the Passamaquoddy to Mexico. We are every where on the ocean, and land wherever a cent of money is to be gained.

You see us in your cities trading a year or so, and while you are racing horses, or floundering in metaphysics, we are getting mortgages on your plantations. We turn all things to account. Even the winds are not suffered to blow in vain. They turn our gristmills, our bark mills, or waft our ships into port. The very ashes on the hearth of the farmer are frequently sold to pay our taxes. Nothing is lost or forgotten. Even when a hog is killed, the boys of the yeomanry are not suffered to forget his bristles, as for them the pedlar "will shell out the rhino." So attentive are we obliged to be to even the smallest things to gain a livelihood. No wonder, then, that such a people, who have so much to do to earn their bread and their clothes, cannot understand Southern metaphysics.

Now, Mr. Ritchie, and gentlemen from the South, do you want a remedy for the American system? Tell all your Catos, your Scipios, your Ciceros, and all your Romans and Grecians, who concoct such strange doses for the Richmond Enquirer, to go to work—for as much as we value ourselves on our free schools, we cannot understand all the long political talks of your correspondents. Your very newspapers are incomprehensible on our side of the Potomac. Hang, then, by the law the first man who writes a column on "State Rights." Expunge secession, and nullification, and chivalry from your vocabulary. Get rid of your slaves, too, as soon as you can, and let it be honorable to labor. Think nothing below your industry and your saving. Make your own shoes and boots, and cease to sell the Yankees the leather, to purchase it again, when manufactured at Lynn or elsewhere. Do this, and my life for it, Virginia will soon resume her old dominion. Her roads will become passable, her villages look bright, her cities hum with industry, and her people independent and happy.

"To such a people, in such a climate, and with such a soil, must the North succumb. You can put us down in no other way. Legislate as much as you please—give us tariffs or take them away—draw us from the ocean to the land, or from the land to the ocean—we shall always be rich—and you will always be poor, while three of your negroes can do the work of but one of our white men, and while your white man is ashamed to labor, and spends his time studying and talking metaphysics."

FROM THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

A Bad Debt.—Some months ago, one of the partners of an old and long since dissolved firm recollected that among the property of the company there was an estate at the South which had been taken, rather than nothing, for a bad debt; and it lay somewhere near one of the regions lately become so famous for gold. The musty deed was looked up, and the land examined, when, sure enough, a mine was discovered upon it, of surpassing richness. As the best means of bringing the property into market, a charter was obtained for a company, and the estate put in at the round sum of 500,000 dollars, divided into 5000 shares of 100 dollars each. Lest half a million should prove to be an inadequate guess, the stock was chiefly distributed among family friends. Well, the work was commenced, and one stamping machine was found to produce $1500 per day, with an expenditure of 300, leaving a nett profit of $1200 a day. A startling beginning! Twelve hundred dollars a day is $370,000 a year, calculating 6 days to the week, which, by the way, is the mode of calculating which produces most gold from all mines. Then it is only necessary to increase the number of stamping machines in order to double, treble, or quadruple the product. Four stamping machines, operating at a clear profit of $1200, is $5000 a day, more or less: We state round numbers, for a few thousands any way are of no consequence in such a concern. Five thousand dollars a day, is a million and a half a year. We stop here. Others can calculate the effect of a still greater number of machines, and go on till numbers fail. Suffice it to say, the shares are current at five hundred dollars each.

The population of Lowell, Mass. is stated to be 11,000—and the amount of capital invested in manufacturing, at upwards of five and a half millions of dollars.

Women.—The morning star of infancy—the day star of manhood—the evening star of age. Bless our stars! May we always bask in the skyey influence till we are sky-high. [8th of Jan. Toast.]

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

MR. MADISON.

We acknowledge ourselves no little indebted to the highly respectable gentleman, from whose letter to us (dated 15th instant) we have permission to extract the following:

"It will give you pleasure to hear that Mr. Madison, though still confined to his room by rheumatism and general debility, has improved lately in health, and that both his spirits and mental vigour are still unimpaired by age or disease.

"I lately made him a visit in company with Mr. R——, our late ——, and we both agreed that we had scarcely ever before seen his intellect so bright and clear, and had never found him so interesting. He was in a talking vein, and fully verified what Mr. Jefferson used to say of him, that his conversational powers were unrivalled. He amused us with anecdotes of his early contemporaries—answered our inquiries about the olden time—cleared up doubts in our domestic history—and occasionally intermingled reflections on the principles of our government, which were conceived in the spirit of true philosophy, and were expressed with a precision and propriety of language, for which, on such subjects, he has no equal. He seldom descends to speak of party politics, and when he does, it is never in a tone of asperity. The sneers of the political pigmies who have discharged their puny shafts at him because he would not sanction their false versions of his own text, are of course unheeded by him. His thoughts seem to run rather on principles than individuals—on the great national interests, present and future, rather than on this or that measure of policy. Some of these general remarks appeared to me to be as original as they were just. Thus he said that so far as the love of power and distinction influenced the feelings of our politicians towards the general government, it had produced contrary effects in the North and the South. In the North the leading men felt a jealousy or apprehension of that levelling, disorganizing spirit, which is impatient of all control, and in its excess threatens the sacredness of property; and that therefore they view the general government with favor and gratitude, and were disposed to enlarge its powers which defended them against the spirit of insubordination at home. But in the South, where there is no ground for such apprehensions—the class of persons without property being here filled by slaves—the leading men regarded the general government as diminishing their relative importance, and consequently were inclined to circumscribe its power within as narrow limits as possible.

"He also remarked that there were three circumstances which contributed to make the value of the Union less sensibly felt now than formerly. One was, the greater strength of the several States, arising from their great increase in population and wealth. Another was, the diminished danger from abroad; and the third was, the increase of men of talented ambition—though he left it to us to trace the operation of these three changes in our situation, and to make their application. Nor did he venture to predict the future effects of the same circumstances, all of which will obviously continue to increase.* His conversation was throughout a high intellectual treat, and I know not when I have passed two days more delightfully. It is indeed a most gratifying spectacle to see that the luminous mind of this venerable sage and patriot sheds as clear and almost as brilliant a light as it ever did in its meridian, and that the envious clouds which would obscure its mild radiance serve but to make it more beautiful and interesting.

"Mr. Madison will leave, when he shall be *inter astra relatus*, an invaluable legacy to posterity in his Debates of the Convention which formed the Federal Constitution; for, according to Mr. Jefferson, the only person perhaps to whom the author has ever shewn them, never were the proceedings of a deliberate body reported with equal fidelity. But as nothing could induce him to publish them in his life time, I hope it will be many years before the Public has this gratification."

* It is to be hoped that we shall find in the growing intelligence of the people, a sufficient counteraction.

The following anecdote was related at the late Temperance Meeting in Philadelphia, by the Rev. Mr. Hunt, of North Carolina, as reported for the New York Observer:—

Of all reforms in the world (said Mr. H.) that of a reformed drunkard, though not absolutely impossible, was certainly the most hopeless.—When once the habit of drinking had been formed, and the appetite for liquor fixed in the system, it required little less than a miracle to eradicate it. If it was true that men carried into the eternal world the lusts and vices they had indulged in this, it was not too much to say, that even in the world to come, could the means be had, a drunkard would be a drunkard still. In illustration of this remark, Mr. H. related another anecdote. In one part of Virginia there were certain abandoned coal pits, which had been formerly worked to a great depth, and which presented a series of dark and dismal caverns, well calculated, if any thing in this world could be, to exhibit a visible representation of the regions of despair. A certain man, of respectable connexions and good education, resided not far from these pits, who was in the habit of constant inebriety, insomuch that his friends told him, if he did not desist, he would certainly die in one of his fits of beastly excess. The man, however, thought there was no danger: he should not die; they were only a parcel of fanatics, and wanted to destroy all his joys. He continued to drink, till in one of his frolics, he became what is called dead drunk—totally unconscious and insensible to every thing around him.

In this situation his friends conceived, as a last expedient, the design of alarming him, if possible, by a near prospect of death and eternity. They accordingly provided a coffin, and arraying him in grave clothes, placed his body in it, and lowered him down into one of the deepest of these pits. One or two of them accompanied him, to witness the result of the experiment. The place was perfectly dark, and profoundly still. After a considerable time the fumes of the liquor began to evaporate, and the drunken man came to himself. He opened his eyes, and after a few moments they heard him exclaim, "What? is it so—am I dead—am I really dead?" They answered in a feigned voice—"Yes, you are dead and buried." After some time a glimmering light was seen at a distance, men in disguise approached, and taking him out of the coffin, commenced the application of a pretty heavy bastinado. The man now believed himself in the regions of sorrow, and began to beg very hard for mercy. They told him that he had been condemned as a drunkard, and that there was no mercy for him. They then laid him down again and retired. As they were going away, intending to try the result of solitary reflection on his mind, they heard his voice calling suddenly and loudly after them, "Halloa! Mr. D—l, ! have you any *drink* down this way?"

[Shouts of laughter—and it was some minutes before the audience became composed.]

The Cooper Benefit, in Philadelphia, left to the veteran Tragedian about 2,100 dollars, after all deduction for expenses. Mr. Cooper, in answer to Matthew Carey, Esq. Chairman of the Committee, expresses, in appropriate and feeling terms, his sense of gratitude for the interest taken in his behalf.

Gazette.

From the Washington Globe of the 22d.

The Cholera.—This disease is making terrible havoc in Kentucky. At Maysville, Flemingsburg, Georgetown, Lawrenceburg, and Lexington, the mortality has been very great, and it is remarkable that the exemption which has generally attended those who are careful, cleanly and temperate in their habits, has not accompanied the progress of the disease in the West. A great number of the most prudent, temperate and respectable citizens have every where perished; and this has been particularly the case in Lexington. The publication of all the newspapers at that place is now suspended, and most of the citizens have fled; and so entirely are those remaining, absorbed in the distresses of their immediate household or vicinity, that nothing is known in one part of the city of what has befallen in another. We have a short note from a friend, whose family has suffered dreadfully under this malady, and it seems that they were not apprized of the death of a relative and distinguished citizen of the place, for several days after the occurrence. The letter says—"I do not know who is dead or who is alive." Among the principal citizens who have fallen in Lexington we have seen named—Gen. Bodley, Dr. Boswell, Joseph Boswell, George Boswell, Capt. Henry Gist, Mr. Postlethwait, Dr. Challen, young Mr. Brand, T. T. Skillman, Mr. Towler, Cashier of the U. States Bank, William T. Smith, Mr. Fishell, Mr. James A. Brooks, Andrew Price. In a single family, remarkable for its neatness—enjoying a fine, airy and usually most healthy residence, removed from the dense part of the town, by extensive vacant ground around it, *ten of the household perished in seven days.* Those of the family who have so far escaped the infection, ascribe it to the use of laudanum. It is mentioned in the brief note which we have received, as a peculiarity in the Cholera at Lexington, *that the smallest dose of calomel* or other purgative, would run to Cholera in an hour, even if the person taking it had no symptom of the disease before. Dr. Dudley, a most eminent physician of Lexington, is of the opinion, that the violence of the disease as it appears there, exceeds that which marked it at Havana. It is said, however, that it is now abating.

CHOLERA IN THE WEST.

The absence of New Orleans papers and some Western papers due within the last few days, assure us that this awful disease is making havoc among our friends in the South and West, exciting a correspondent alarm, and deranging the whole course of business. The last Louisville papers furnish the following melancholy proof of the indiscriminate ravages of this terrible scourge:

"Travellers from St. Louis inform that the Hon. Mr. Buckner, Member of the U. S. Senate, [from Missouri,] died last week of the cholera. His lady died of the same disease, and at about the same time."

The disease has made its appearance at Pittsburg. The Sanitary Board published, on the 31st, reports by two physicians, (no others have reported) including four deaths within three or four preceding days. No new cases are reported.

In the Penitentiary of the State of Tennessee, five convicts died of Cholera on the 14th of June.

Extract from a Letter received in this City, dated

NEW-ORLEANS, June 10, 1833.

The Cholera has again broken out here with fresh malignity. The deaths for the last four days have ranged between 75 and 100 per day; and this for a summer population of 35 or 40,000, is equal to its greatest mortality in any of the Northern Cities. On Saturday night last, 23 corpses were compelled to lie over night unburied. Its attacks seem to be more rapid and fatal than at its first visitation, frequently hurrying off its victim in 4 hours. The greatest mortality is on board the steam and flat boats.

JUNE 13.

The Cholera is dreadful among Negroes on the Plantations. Louisiana will lose one third of her slave population. Col. Proctor lost about 70 in 3 or 4 days.—Hunt, I understand, was employed on the Plantation after the 3 or 4 first days. I have not seen him lately.

Cholera at Havana.—A letter from Havana, under date of the 11th inst. states that the Cholera is still prevailing in that city, and is again making dreadful ravages at Guanebacoa, about two leagues distant.—In the lower grounds and along the rivers, both in that vicinity and at Matanzas, the colored population were said to be literally *mowed down.*

[*From the Philadelphia Gazette.*]

Clough's Escape attempted.—The celebrated Joel Clough was yesterday discovered in the endeavor to break jail at Mount Holly. He had possessed himself of a sharp stone, with which he had succeeded in making a hole entirely through the wall, so that light could be seen in the aperture. In a very short time he would have created a space large enough for egress. He has presented a very debilitated appearance since his sentence; this is supposed to have been caused by his incessant labors to escape from prison.

A brilliant aurora borealis, or polar light, made its appearance at Rochester, (N. Y.) on the night of the 15th inst. The whole northern celestial hemisphere was in a bright flame of light. The coruscations were at first gay and sportive, but at length the columns shot up with astonishing frequency, and with great apparent force. They finally passed the zenith and met at a point south of it, where a sort of fiery coronet was plainly observable. The night was mild and cloudless, and the people had a full gaze at the magic scene.

THE *ne plus ultra* OF PUFFERY.—A New York paper tell us of a Scythe, manufactured by Messrs.——& Co., which was so sharp that even its shadow, as it hung on the limb of an apple tree in the bright sun, cut a man's foot off.

Camden and Amboy Rail-R

meeting of the directors of the Bordentown, on Monday the new locomotive engine constr Stevens, Esq. was exhibited, a of its speed and power, as we daptedness of the road to this portation. The engine is the on the road, and is the lightes ifestly an important improve English engine heretofore used isfactory results. The experi present case was entirely su surpassed the expectations of The engine, with a train of car Bordentown to Highstown miles) in 36 minutes, and 31 at the rate of 25 miles per hour obviously not at full speed. also, that there was no diminu at the curves, and among the on the whole road, are those of it; and the greatest curve been passed at a rate exceedi hour. The highly important this is accomplished, is a recen Mr. Stevens, as well as another the capacity of the boiler to is greatly increased, probably These two properties are fully this engine, the motion being any curvatures on the road, a quantity of steam during the ment being thrown off. The anthracite during this trial, dent hope that this fuel may tirely on the locomotives on

Six or seven engines in addi now on the road will soon be when horse power will be d and the trip between New Y delphia may be accomplished

The Rail Road.—A refere vertisement of the Company, this morning, will shew that t tant work is steadily, certain progressing. The cars now ville, 90 miles from Charlest mail—thus *two thirds of the* TIRELY COMPLETED, and stand that most of the wood work maining portion of the road is and that the *Inclined Plane* side of Augusta is nearly re quantity of Iron, which has b expected, arrived on Sund ship *Shaw*, from Liverpool, mediately put in requisition. *Courier* states that the Mail will be carried on the Hamb foot of the Inclined Plane, w will be ready to receive them leave an interval of but thirty is now every prospect that looked for period, when it w through, will not be extende beyond the first of August ne

Philadelphia Water Work January, 1833, there were northern liberties 72½ miles The receipts for water rent year amount to $77,567 75 last year, $7,163. The expe working the machinery at Fairmo Salaries and incidental expens Total, $5,100.

FROM THE DELAWARE GU

The efficiency of *soot* in s proceeding from a fresh wou tested, and proved beyond case of Nathan Cornish, New Castle county, wh a fence, by a mis-stroke o leg badly to the bone, wh ly. Not being at first aw he had sustained, he co till perceiving the blood r ly, he pulled off his boot, an at finding it drenched *with bl* mediately started for hom from his leg continuing to ter his arrival proceeded t medies for stopping it, *with* ter trying almost every re success, and despairing of blood, with the loss of which has fast wasting away, *and* and to the surprise of every ing was stopped *almost in* what is still more singular, was very severe, almost and he is now in a fair way

The Emperor of Russia gentleman on a visit to St. letter to a friend in this co following very favorable t personal character of the E

"The Emperor of Russ may think of his conduct t is a sovereign to whom his votedly attached. His pri without blemish. Indeed that of the Empress, have al to reform the manners of the is by far the most able and reign in Europe. I am co policy to avoid war for the not foresee any change in t Belgian question which wou to assume a hostile attitude character of the King of Pr antee for a general peace. be denied that Europe at p azine of powder, and any may apply the spark."

Anecdote of John Randolph

Peter ——, who was a wa who had represented B— ny years in Congress, once to amend a resolution offere dolph, on the subject of m Mr. Randolph rose up after had been offered, and dra from his fob, asked Mr. — it was? He told him. 'Sir, tor, 'you can mend my wa motions; you understand tactics.'

From the W

amination of t ifest that Natu providing a gre noke, the Neu ese flow along t of her territory most productive ties which thes urposes, they the more easy t ucts of the soil. he first settlem t in the vicinit ts multiply, m nent of their business beco d with, and in , the certainty may afford to t arket. In a ces being form the merchant ecessity arise or at least an es. From th ersity of inter destroyed, a osectional adv en the fact in t line of policy nd thus the Ro d the Yadkin d party opera of things, it is amation of suc ed Reiterat mpts will be truth we hav ve procedure ies established does also full receding rema l partialities fo essed, it would es, if not actua e majority of t hy of the Stat om its source an, was calcula ommodation a have attracted moment, whe tion far exceed This simple f of a vigorous ted to ensure prosperity of t citizens may n ce which the d to possess odating an ex present a few e Report of th . S. for the y ear we have ng as well as owever nece will not pre or imports or ort has refer ed directly w of our article ir way throug coastwise to are not only to be a on of the carg

this explan alue of dom Carolina in th lue of import TONNA 22,662 h there enter 14,442 all other ports 8,180 nce in favor 5,962 rn included 2,182 eaufort 166 in, the tonna was thus: Wilmington All other po g to Wilmingto in the State. om the above superiority in authorized to i is added to the re clearly ex pe Fear secti State, and th t as the mos neral good. pt to establish at some othe cted that with ourse with th on affords g at large than Beside, the ed to suit th emands of Sp town for the iliar expressio and where ce, and you m ch, it appears people of th ed them to ment, having Cape Fear. W results, mus

Contentious

ical summar e standard which has e sons of W Would you sed o do it with g er? Eugene or the public Clifford shall unity, and of a purse on Turn with to the round Tuck in the lance, dress into tuition. Andrew Wy ard, without t ld you yawn, hall do it for y ne."

Anecdote of John Randolph

e find the New York The occupi e,) in the R y street, ar o Christ C Georgia,) they will not and family instant."

...lmington Press.

...he Map of North Carolina ...e has been unusually boun... ...at variety of water courses ...se, the Cape Fear and Yad... ...the Northern and Southern ...y or penetrate to the centre ...e sections. In addition to ...e rivers afford to manufac... ...also serve as public high... ...and cheap transportation of ... Hence it will be found ...nt of a country, locations ... of some river, and, as the ...ns are resorted to for the ...vigation, and in time, a ...es established, intimately ...o small degree depend... ...nd security which the na... ...e delivery of crops at the ...hort series of years, ac... ...d, and credits by the far... ... mutually allowed, an ap... ... to continue "in the old ...disposition arises for new ...se and similar considera... ...sts arise, by which unity of ...d the general good is held ...ncement. Such peculiar... ...reference to our State, and ... has been alleged to be es... ...oke, the Neuse, the Cape ...have given rise to party ...ons. Such being the re... ...t a vagary to imagine that ... party materials can ever ... efforts have failed and ...nsuccessful. The history ...nts in this State, while it ... stated stamped on every ...n the various incorporated ...for particular and distinct ... exemplify the correctness ...ks, in reference to sustain... ...accustomed markets. ...eem, with a belief that ...diversity of interests, ex... ... people, in surveying the ...have found that the Cape ...its point of discharge into ...d to afford the most *gen...* ... therefore its towns and ...their attention until at the ... the imports and exports of ... those of any other in the ...t of itself, speaks volumes ...prosecution of all measures ...he present and enlarge the ...at section. As perhaps our ... be aware of the decided ...port of Wilmington has been ...er our other sister ports, as ...ensive portion of the State, ...statistical statements taken ... Secretary of the Treasury ...r ending Sept. 30, 1832; ...ected as affording the most ...e most recent data.

...ary to premise, that these ...nt the amounts of all the ...f the tonnage employed; as ...ce only to these items as ... the *foreign trade* The ... export and import which ...e adjoining States or are ... from the middle and eas... ...luded in these estimates, ...ertained by a laborious exa... ...es of our numerous coasting ...

...ion then it appears, that the ...tic produce exported from ... above year, was $338,246 ... was 215,184

...E EMPLOYED.
Departed 29,684 Tons.
...d at *Wilmington*
Departed 17,453
...in the State
12,231
...f Wilmington
5,222
... above, had
2,924
...!!! 185!!!
...ge of the several ports in this
9,218
All other ... 18,862
...ving to Wilmington about one half of all the ton...
...ge in the State.

From the above ...sment, shewing such a ma... ...fest superiority ...r of Wilmington, we may ... authorized ..., that when the coasting ade is added ...ove, the aggregate cannot ...at more clear... the great importance of ...e Cape Fear ... sustaining the prosperity ... the State ... olicy of encouraging that ...terest as ... ffectual means of securing ...e general ... would be worse than idle to ... tempt to ...ew market or create a new ...own at some ...oint, where experience has ...nstructed that ... the obstructions to a free ...intercourse with ... interior, the town of Wil... ...nington ... ter accommodation to the ... State at large ...most all the other towns uni... ...ourse of business cannot be ... changed to ... views of Theorists, or meet ...culators. If you wish to build ... a town ...tate, commence where, to use ...pon," ..., "you have something to go ...sistance ...xperience will afford her as... ... then calculate upon success. ... Such ...us, have been the sentiments ...of the ... State heretofore, which have ...induced ...ertake plans for internal im... ...provement ... more particular reference to ...the Cape ...at these plans have been, and ...their ... e deferred to a further occa...
ROCK FISH.

...riticism.—The following ... of the moral merits of some ...ovels, is from a new Maga... ...ust been attempted by two ...n. Cobbett:

...ce a wife? Falkland shall teach ...avity and dignity. Would you ...ram shall show you its neces... ...dvantage. Would you rob?— ... convince you of the injustice ...he abominableness of the safe... ...moonlight night. Would you ...rry Bertram and Dandy Din... ...f beef. Would you drink?— ...liest of companions. Would ... drawl? Pelham shall take ...ould you lie, fawn, and flat... ... shall instruct you to crawl ... slime betraying your path. ...e, sleep or dream? Cloudes... ... for the space of the first

...ollowing printed notice in ...urier and Enquirer:—

...rs of Pew No. 65, (Middle ...v. Dr. Lyell's Church, An... ...e informed, that if they ever ...hurch (in the City of Savan...) and take seats in Pew No. ...t be turned out thereof, as my... ...ly were on the morning of the

Extract from Bishop Ives's Charge to the late Episcopal Convention of No. Ca., on Christian Education.

"That in communities of men, Christian principles are necessary to an elevated and permanent morality, will be forced upon the attention of any one who examines into the condition of society since the introduction of the Gospel, or into the comparative state of communities, enjoying different degrees of Gospel instruction. Infidel France furnishes a heart-rending picture of a people destitute of the controlling and sanctifying power of Christian faith; and who that contemplates the dark and terrifying shades of that picture, can, for a moment doubt the absolute necessity of *Christian principles and institutions* to the integrity, the moral healthfulness and general welfare of governments, as well as of smaller bodies of men.

"But what is thus true of society in general, is especially so in regard to the kind of government, (if properly administered, the best and happiest in the world,) under which we live. In other governments, the want of morality among the people may in part be supplied by the power of the sovereign; but in a republic, where the sceptre moves at the voice of the multitude, nothing can prevent the most wide-wasting calamity, but the *moral sense* of the individuals of which the nation is composed. Virtue must keep pace with freedom, and be her continual guide, or a slavery far more to be dreaded than the scourge of despotism, will immediately ensue. Hence the pressing necessity of securing by every possible means, the virtue of our citizens. But strange as, at first thought, it may appear, the difficulty of doing this is in proportion to the extent of our national blessings and the freedom of our national institutions. For great blessings, among fallen beings, are little else than great temptations. Pride lifts us up as our treasures increase, while our corrupt hearts are apt to take advantage of the enlarged means of vicious indulgence. Besides, a sense of equal rights and of unrestrained, political liberty, tends on the one hand to beget a feeling of irresponsibility, and on the other a disposition to licentiousness, perilous to general good morals. The truth of this remark finds a too manifest illustration in the present aspect of our country. Painful as it may be to admit the fact, it stares upon us with a boldness too unblushing and too menacing to be covered even by the mantle of Christian charity, that our people, from the highest to the lowest, are not losing sight of the magnitude and sacredness of their political trusts, in an eager and inglorious strife for personal emolument and sensual gratification.—And where is the *remedy* for this alarming and rapidly extending evil? It must be soon found and applied, or this unchecked indulgence of selfish passion will prostrate our free institutions and reduce our commonwealth to a state of disgraceful and irremediable anarchy. Men in high places, must be made to feel the weight of their responsibility; to realize the fatal influence of a corrupt example; the disastrous consequences of legislating for office; the ultimate ruin to our country of a local, selfish, narrow minded policy; must be led to a determination like that once nobly expressed by a distinguished statesman at his entrance upon office—*first of all, to subdue and forget his own heart.* While every citizen of our republic must be taught to look not only to his own, but to his neighbor's welfare; must be armed with the panoply of *moral virtue* and *moral courage* against the assaults of corruption and the stratagems of intrigue. But the question returns, how is this change to be brought about? The current of popular sentiment, made to set in an opposite direction? *Not* surely by a union of *Church and State*. The day that saw such an alliance I should deprecate as the most fatal to Religon. This needs not the strength of governments. Its ark is too sacred for the profane touch of secular power. But, while Religion in its legitimate exercise meddles not with the reins of government, its business is with the *hearts of the people!* How, then, shall they be secured to virtue and true patriotism? Every sober and well-judging mind will be quick to answer, by instilling into our youth the *principles of the Gospel of Christ* That Gospel, which applies *the axe to the root of the tree,* exerts its renovating power upon the *heart,* the impure fountain of all moral evil; which, in opposition to worldliness on the one hand and malevolence on the other, demands with authority, that we *first lay up treasures in Heaven, become rich towards God;* that we *love one another, love our enemies, bless and curse not;* That in short, *we love the* LORD *our* GOD *with all our heart and with all our soul, and with all our mind, and our neighbor as ourselves.*"

Gen. *Daniel L. Barringer*, the present Member, and *John G. A. Williamson*, Esq. of Person county, are candidates to represent this District in Congress.—*Ral. Star.*

The Dry Dock at Gosport, Va. is completed, and the U. S. ship Delaware, of 74 guns, is to be received into it in a few days for repair.

Cut a couple of cards each into a circle of about two inches in diameter. Perforate one of these at the centre, and fix it on the top of a tube, say a common quill. Make the other card ever so little concave, and place it over the first, the orifice of the tube being thus directly under, and almost in contact with the upper concave card. Try to blow off the upper card. You will find it impossible. We understand that the cause that counteracts the effect at first expected at this singular phenomenon has lately puzzled all the members of the Royal Society. A medal and a hundred guineas are said to be the reward of the successful discoverer. We recommend the ingenious reader to find it out.—*London Paper.*

Randolph, Vt. June 10.

It is a melancholy truth that there was at this place yesterday a storm of snow. The snow fell rapidly for several minutes, and the cold is so severe at this time that a large fire is necessary for comfort in the house. The Green Mountains west from here were *white* with snow through the day, yesterday. The clouds and wind have as yet prevented frost to injure vegetation, though the severe cold must necessarily check its growth.

When we read the lives of distinguished men in any department, we find them almost always celebrated for the amount of labor they could perform. Demosthenes, Julius Cæsar, Henry the Fourth of France, Lord Bacon, Sir Isaac Newton, Franklin, Washington, Napoleon,—different as they were in their intellectual and moral qualities, were all renowned as hard workers. We read how many days they could support the fatigues of a march; how early they rose; how late they watched; how many hours they spent in the field, in the cabinet, in the court; how many secretaries they kept employed; in short, how hard they worked.

Everett's Discourse.

Large Subscription.—Last evening the books for subscription to the Utica and Schenectady Rail Road Company closed, having been continued open in this city for three days; when it was ascertained that 5,286,000 dollars had been subscribed. The act of incorporation requires that the books be opened during the same period in the cities of Albany and Utica. We have not learnt what was the amount of subscription in Albany. At the close of the books, the first day at Utica, *one million and a half* had been subscribed; we have therefore good reason to believe that the entire subscription will be near *ten millions;* the capital is only two millions.—*N. Y. Paper.*

By the *Henry IV.* we have our Paris files to 17th May inclusive. The only really important item of news—and that, if authentic, is important—is the rupture for the second or third time, of the negotiations between the Porte and the Egyptians. According to the latest Constantinople dates, Mehemet Ali had become more exacting in his terms, and the Turks, owing to the approach and support of the Russians, were less disposed to yield any thing. European intrigue is, we take it for granted, at the bottom of all this vacillation of councils, and if so, a European war is more and more probable.

The Duchess of Berri, whom her recent marriage has politically annihilated, is now to be set at liberty. She was probably only detained in custody until, by her confinement, the fact of her having contracted engagements incompatible with her claim to be Regent for her son, the soi-distant Henry V., could be irrefutably established.

The Belgian and Dutch question is still in agitation, with no prospect of a speedy termination.—*Ib.*

During the President's visit at Philadelphia, a hale buxom young widow greeted him with a hearty shake of both hands, at the same time exclaiming—"My dear General, I am delighted to see you; I have walked six miles this morning to enjoy this rare felicity." To which the President replied, with an air of dignified gallantry—"Madam, I regret that I had not known your wishes earlier; I would certainly have walked half way to meet you."—*Prov. Jour.*

Rise in Real Estate.—The Petersburg Times of the 21st instant, states that of a lot of ground on Sycamore street in that town, 120 feet front by 85 feet rear, (for which four years ago 1000 dollars could not be obtained,) three lots of 30 feet each (being only 90 feet in the whole) were sold on the 19th, at public auction, for $3240. So much for the rail road! Will North Carolina, in the face of this and a thousand other such facts, continue to doubt, and hesitate and slumber? Can she, when she looks at the means by which the prosperity of other States is so rapidly advancing, any longer neglect to adopt some system by which her own condition may be improved?

Raleigh Star.

An Eagle Caught.—While the news boat Thos. H. Smith, was yesterday cruising off Sandy Hook, a large Eagle alighted on her main boom. Anxious to make sure of so good a prize, one of the crew baited a mackeral hook, with a piece of beef, which the bird eagerly caught at and was brought on board, and christened by the name of *Black Hawk.*

Folly and Profanity.—An evening paper remarks that in "the ungovernable desire to see the Chief Magistrate" on Wednesday, "many persons did not scruple to run between the legs of prancing horses, at the imminent risk of being trodden down, so that they might grasp the hand of their beloved President, or even touch the hem of his garment."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Selling a Dog.—Dick Lazybones was the owner of a large dog, which it cost as much to keep as it would two pigs; and the dog besides was utterly useless. Nay he was worse than useless, for in addition to the expense of keeping he took up house room, and greatly annoyed Dick's wife.

"Plague take the dog!" said she. "Mr. Lazybones, I do wish you would sell him or kill him, or do something with him. He's more plague than his rotten neck is worth—always lying in the chimney corner, and eating more than it would take to maintain three children. I wonder you will keep such a useless animal."

"Well, well, my dear," said Dick, "say no more about it. I'll get rid of him one of these days."

This was intended as a mere get off on the part of Dick; but as his wife kept daily dinning in his ears about the dog, he was at length compelled to take some order on the subject.

"Well, wife," said he one day, as he came in, "I've sold Jowler."

"Have you, indeed?" says she, brightening up at the good news—"I'm dreadful glad of it.—How much did you sell him for, my dear?"

"Fifty dollars."

"Fifty dollars! What—fifty dollars for one dog?—How glad I am! That'll almost buy us a good horse. But where's the money, my love?"

"Money!" said Dick, shifting a long nine lazily to the other corner of his mouth, "I didn't get any money—I took *two puppies,* at twenty-five dollars a piece."

Warning.—The wife of Mr. Chester Beard, of Rockdale township, is lying dangerously ill. Near a year since she was picking her ear with a pin (a very common practice among females,) the head of which coming off lodged in her ear, and all attempts to extract it proved unavailing, and it is supposed that this will soon be the cause of her death.—*Crawford Messenger.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 2, 1833.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Committee appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the 4th of July, respectfully announce to the public the following *Order of the Day:*

A Federal Salute at sun rise will be the signal for hoisting the National Flag on the Town House.

At 9 o'clock, a Procession will be formed on Rowan Street, under the direction of Brig. Gen. Henry W. Ayer, Marshal of the day, and proceed from thence through Green and Person streets, to the Presbyterian Church, where the Declaration of Independence will be read by John W. Huske, Esq., and an Oration delivered by Archibald A. T. Smith, Esq.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Battalion of Artillery,
Fayetteville Independent Company,
Town Infantry,
Clergy,
Orator and Reader,
Patriots of the Revolution,
High Sheriff of the County,
Magistrates,
Police of the Town,
Teachers and Students of the Academies,
Strangers,
Committee of Arrangements,
Citizens.

At 1 o'clock, a National Salute will be fired at the Court House.

A gun at sun set will be the signal for lowering the National Flag.

University of N. C.—We learn that the exercises at the late Commencement were of the most gratifying character, perhaps never equalled; and that the number of visiters was greater than has been known. It is truly a subject of rejoicing to find this Institution attracting so much more of the public attention than formerly. Without having any detailed account of the exercises, we will only state, at present, that we have heard the Addresses of Mr. Badger and Mr. Jos. A. Hill spoken of in the highest terms of eulogy. We trust that they will be speedily published.

We are glad to hear, also, that the proposition to remove the University to Raleigh, was promptly and decidedly rejected by the Committee of the Board of Trustees.

The fertile imagination of "Y" has, in the last Wilmington Press, created a sad dilemma, either horn of which he is so polite as to offer us. He is too kind. The creatures of *his* imagination are below par in this market. They may suit himself and some of his fellow citizens to hang upon, but only merit contempt here.

The Internal Improvement Convention.—From the following list of Delegates appointed to this assembly, it will be seen that not only a large number will probably be present, but that it will include many of the most eminent men in the State.

From the City of Raleigh.—His Ex. Gov. Swain, Hon. Geo. E. Badger, Hon. James Iredell, W. H. Haywood, Jr. Wm Boylan, Thomas Cobbs, Rev. Dr. McPheeters, G. W. Haywood, Chas. Manly, A. J. Lawrence, and J. C. Stedman.

Newbern.—Hon. Wm. Gaston, Hon. John R. Donnell, Hon. John H. Bryan, Hon. Wm. S. Blackledge, John M. Bryan, John Burgwyn, A. H. Van Bokkelen, Jas. C. Cole, Henry W. Latimer, Robert Primrose, John Snead, and Wright C. Stanly.

Oxford.—Hon. Leonard Henderson, Wm. M. Sneed, Spencer O'Brien, Thomas W. Norman, Thos. B. Littlejohn, Thomas Turner, and Nathaniel Robards.

Wilmington.—Hon. E. B. Dudley, Wm. B. Meares, Jos. A. Hill, Wm. P. Hort, Wm. J. Love, Geo. Fennell, Levin Lane, A. MacRae, James Kerr, and Gabriel Holmes.

Edenton.—Jos. B. Skinner, Charles E. Johnson, and James Johnson.

County of Bladen —Gov. Owen.

Fayetteville.—Hon. Rob't Strange, Hon. Jno. D. Toomer, Louis D. Henry, John D. Eccles, John H. Hall, Edward W. Willkings, James Seawell, John Huske, Edward L. Winslow, Edward J. Hale, and Thomas L. Hybart.

We presume that Delegates have also been appointed from other towns and counties from which we have not heard.

One of the Resolutions of the Wilmington meeting was as follows:

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the plan to construct a Rail Road between Raleigh and Wilmington, and that the citizens of Wilmington hereby pledge themselves to co-operate with the citizens of Raleigh (and all other persons interested) in the construction of a Rail Road between their respective towns.

With the spirit of another of their Resolutions, all persons who have any State pride, will heartily concur, as follows:

Resolved, That our Delegates be instructed to protest against any plan of internal improvement, by rail roads or otherwise, which may tend to carry the resources and trade of North Carolina into the adjoining States.

The Newbern meeting passed the following, among other resolutions:

Resolved, That we do not incur the imputation of unreasonable selfishness, when we deprecate the extension of rail roads and canals from our sister States into the heart of our own country, whereby *their* riches and prosperity are increased and our own State impoverished, and its citizens driven from its soil to seek a competence and affluence elsewhere.

Resolved, That we will go heart and hand in the accomplishment of any plan whereby these evils may be remedied, and that we will concur with the determination of the Convention to be assembled at Raleigh on the fourth of July next, in all such measures, as may be devised for the Internal Improvement of *this section of the State.*

We do hope that a better spirit will animate the Convention, than is exhibited by the first resolution at Wilmington, and the last at Newbern. Should the Delegation from every town or county be intent only upon its own particular road, or the improvement of its own section of the State, how can they expect any plan to succeed? They will all be left precisely in the predicament in which they now stand—with a hundred schemes, and scarcely means enough to accomplish one.

Illness of the President.—The Boston Atlas of June 25, has this alarming paragraph respecting the President's health:—

"The President was seriously indisposed yesterday. Doct. Warren was summoned early in the morning to attend him, and finding him with considerable fever, deemed it advisable to take blood. He was confined to his bed all day, and all communication with him was interdicted. We do not learn that he is considered to be in immediate danger, but when his advanced age and enfeebled constitution are taken into view, there cannot but be felt an intense anxiety about him. We were at the Tremont House at a late hour, last night, and learned that he continued much in the same state in which he had been throughout the day. His journey eastward must be delayed a few days, even if his symptoms indicate convalescence this morning."

The Boston Centinel says he was twice bled on Monday—suffering much from pain in the side and head.

The *Norfolk Herald* of Friday comes to us enlarged and greatly improved in appearance. It is now one of the largest papers in the Union, and its former steady and useful course is a sufficient guarantee that its ample pages will be well filled.

Newbern Spec.

[The Herald has not come to *us* at all since its enlargement, which we greatly regret, as we esteem it one of the most respectable papers in the country.]—*Ed. Observer.*

Randolph's Speeches.—We perceive that a volume of Mr. Randolph's Speeches is about to be published, to contain 5 or 600 pages, and among others, some of his best Speeches, delivered in 1824, which were reported by Messrs. Gales & Seaton, and the manuscript sent to him for correction, as he was on the point of leaving the country for Europe; but having never been returned to them, they have not yet been published.

The citizens of Greenville, S. C. are about taking measures to extend the Charleston and Hamburg Rail Road to their village. And the people of Athens, Geo. have had a meeting to devise means to extend the same road to Athens.

The Crops.—It is with regret that we inform our distant readers, of the failure of the Wheat crop in this section of the State. A large portion of our farmers will not, we fear, realize more than half a crop, although a much greater quantity of that grain was sown last fall than any previous year. The Oat crops have, we believe, amply repaid the husbandman for his labor; and as far as our knowledge extends, the Corn crops, so far as they have advanced, look well, and promise an abundant harvest. The Rice planters in the lower part of the State, with those who cultivate Cotton, chiefly to the South, have suffered incalculable injury by the late freshets, and we fear *they* will share the same fate, if not a worse one, with those of our planters, who raise wheat as their chief commodity.—*Central Reflector.*

Mrs. Trollope.—This lady, who has attained such an unenviable degree of notoriety by her strictures upon men, manners, and institutions, has, it would seem, been more incited to her literary efforts of this character by poverty than malignity. The Philadelphia Gazette states, upon good authority, that she has recently addressed a letter to a lady in this country, in which she begs that her correspondent will not entertain any unkind feelings in relation to her book upon the Americans. 'I had a *husband* and eight children to support,' she remarks, 'and found myself compelled to do something for their maintenance.'

One of the Boston journals (which contains an account of the President's reception in that city,) adds in another column the following: "Major Jack Downing has arrived in the city, and taken two beds at the Exchange Coffee House." We shall probably hear from this distinguished personage before long, from "down East."

A Temporary Withdrawal.—Such is the unpopularity of the Vice President in Pennsylvania, that his organ in this city has thought it prudent to declare that "Mr. Van Buren is not a candidate for any office" —and that "whether he will ever be thought of as a candidate at all, depends upon his own behaviour as Vice President."

Philadelphia Inquirer.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Fourth of July.—At the request of the Committee of Arrangements, Capt. D. H. Bingham has consented to act as Marshal of the day. A Procession will be formed at 9 o'clock precisely, in front of the Government House, and will move as soon thereafter as practicable, to the Capitol Square, where the ceremony of laying the Corner Stone will be performed. The Marshal has favored us with the following Order of Arrangements for the Procession:

City Guards.
Citizens of the City and County and Strangers.
President and Professors of the University.
Judges of the Supreme Court.
Committee of Arrangements.
Commissioners of the City.
Intendant.
Music.
Tyler with drawn Sword.
Two Stewards with white Rods.
Entered Apprentices.
Fellow Crafts.
Master Masons.
Junior and Senior Wardens.
Secretary and Treasurer.
Master.
Junior and Senior Deacons.
Grand Tyler.
Grand Stewards with white Rods.
A brother with a vessel containing oil.
Two brethren with vessels—one containing wine the other oil.
Master Builders.
Commissioners of the Building.
Treasurer and Comptroller of State.
Governor and Secretary of State.
Holy Bible, Square and Compass, borne by a Master.
Reader of the Declaration of Independence.
Chaplain and Orator.
Past Grand Wardens.
Past Deputy Grand Masters.
Past Grand Masters.
Two Lights borne by Masters.
Grand Wardens.
Grand Master.
Grand Junior and Senior Deacons.
Grand Sword Bearer.

The close of the ceremonies at the Capitol Square, will be announced by firing a Federal Salute.

Episcopal School of North Carolina — A meeting of the Committee to whom is confided the management of this School, took place last week. The following members were present, viz: Rev. George W. Freeman, Rev. Wm. M. Green, Rev. Joseph H. Saunders, and Messrs. Cameron, Ruffin, Badger, Devereux, Spruill, E. L. Winslow and Dr. Frederick J. Hill.

Bishop Ives was appointed Chairman of the Committee, *ex officio;* Rev. Geo. W. Freeman, Secretary, and I. Wetmore, Treasurer.

The Bishop was authorised to appoint Agents to collect funds. A Committee was also appointed to ascertain what suitable buildings can be procured for the immediate use of the School; and to select some site for its permanent location. Another Committee was empowered to prepare a System of Instruction for the Seminary.—The several committees are to report at a General Meeting, to be called at the discretion of the Chairman.

We understand that about $5,000 have already been subscribed in aid of the School.—*Ral. Register.*

MARRIED,

In this Town on Tuesday evening, the 18th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Crook, Mr. ISAIAH WINN, to Miss MARTHA KELLY.

In Richmond County, on Thursday the 27th ult. by the Rev. Elias Sinclair, M. JAMES WALL of Anson County, to Miss MARY, daughter of John Graham, Esq.

☞The Rev. Mr. Reed, of the Virginia Conference and Presiding Elder of the Newbern District, is expected to preach (by appointment) in the Methodist Episcopal Church to-morrow evening, the 3d instant.

☞The Fayetteville Temperance Society will hold a meeting this evening, at the Methodist Church, at half past 7 o'clock.

D. A. DAVIS, *Secretary.*

July 2, 1833.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 45 a 50. Bacon, new, 7 a 7½. Beeswax 17 a 17½. Coffee 12½ a 15.—Cotton, new, 10½ a 11 62½. Corn 65 a 68. Flaxseed, $1. Flour, cross 4, fine 4½, sup. 4¾. Feathers 32 a 35. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 32 a 33. Nails, cut, 6½ a 6¾. Sugar, brown, 7½ a 9½; Lump 14; Loaf 15 a 18. Salt 65 a 75. Wheat 80 a 85. Whiskey 30 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 3½ a 3¾.

☞**The Journals of the late** Episcopal Convention have been published, and are ready for delivery. No opportunity will be lost of forwarding them to the different Parishes as speedily as possible. July 1, 1833.

OFFICE BANK UNITED STATES,
Fayetteville, July 1

THIS Office will be closed on ~~Thursday~~, the 4th of July. Notes due on that day will have to be paid on ~~Wednesday~~, the 3d.

JOHN W SANDFORD, *Cashier.*

Sales at Auction.

WILL be sold at the Market House, on Thursday, July 18, at 12 o'clock, the SUMMER RESIDENCE on Hay Mount, at present occupied by Mr. G W. Holmes. On the premises are a good Dwelling, Kitchen, Stable, &c. and a good well of Water. Terms liberal.

ALSO,

At same time, a HOUSE and LOT on North st. adjoining Edward Barge and John Eccles, Esq. one and a half acres, a comfortable House, good well of Water, Orchard, &c. all under good fence.

THOMAS SANDFORD & CO

July 1, 1833. *Auctioneers.*

Notice.

ALL persons who are indebted to HENRY L. JONES, are requested to call on the Subscriber and settle their accounts, or they will, without exception, be placed in the hands of an Officer for collection.

E. L. WINSLOW.
Trustee of Henry L. Jones.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1833. 39 3w.

Money Wanted.

ALL those indebted to the Subscriber by Note or Account, and particularly those in the country, are earnestly requested to call and settle the same immediately, as further indulgence cannot be given; those failing to do so, may expect to find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.

Fayetteville, July 2, 1833. 39-6w

COTTON GINS.

THE Subscriber has again commenced the manufacture of Cotton Gins, at his residence, Leesville, Robeson County, N. C. and intending to make the business permanent, he has engaged the services of one of the best workmen in the Southern Country. He has also spared no pains, in procuring the very best materials; and to ensure patronage, he has reduced the price to $2 per Saw, six months credit, or $1 87 cash. His Gins being warranted.

After the present time, he will keep them constantly on hand at Hall & Johnson's. If he meets with encouragement, he will next year establish his Factory at Fayetteville, in which case he will also be enabled to repair Gins for a considerable extent of country around, which will be of great advantage to those owning Gins, and also to the quality of Cotton sold in the Fayetteville market, as much depends, in this article, as to quality of Gin and the order it is in.

J. W. POWELL.

Reference to Hall & Johnson, John M. Dobbin, C. P. Mallett, and Jos. Baker.

June 29th, 1833. 39-3m.

$5 REWARD.

ESCAPED from the custody of the Subscriber, Jailer for the County of Cumberland, on or about the 28th of May past, negro boy

LEWIS,

Said to be the property of Maurice Waddell, of Moore County. He is about 14 years of age, and of dark complexion. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me in the town of Fayetteville

FREDERICK MOORE, *Jailer.*

June 28, 1833. 39-6w.

FROM THE CINCINNATI REPUBLICAN.

Wabash and Erie Canal.—This splendid undertaking is but just commenced. Twenty miles of the canal are now under contract, and in a short time there will be sixteen more. The whole distance of the Wabash and Erie canal will be about two hundred miles, and runs through a section of country amongst the most fertile on the American continent. Its two extremes are the mouth of the Tippecanoe, in Indiana, and the Maumee bay, in the State of Ohio. A great many laborers are now needed upon the work, there not being more than two hundred employed at present. Wages, about this time, rate at about fifteen dollars per month. Land of the first quality may be obtained, adjoining the located route of the canal, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, so that an able bodied laborer, in a few months, may be enabled to purchase a farm that will make him independent for life.

What temperance can do.—Five years since, the wealthy, the talented and the once respected Mr. ———, was abandoned by his friends and acquaintances, to death, the death of the drunkard.—Prayers and tears and exhortations, all, had been essayed, but in vain. The syren had chained his soul, and wound around him the toils of destruction. A few months or years, and Mr. ———, would have been numbered among the thousands of dead drunkards upon whom the worm of the grave is now feeding. But when all, even the wife of his bosom had given him up as lost, the temperance reform, blest angel of mercy, found him, and gently guided him to the ark of safety. He is now wealthy, respected, beloved, and will it disparage him in the estimation of any, if I add, fervently pious? One such triumph fully repays all the toil and the efforts ever made to promote the cause of temperance. L.

Sagacity of Bees.—The instinctive sagacity of the Honey Bee every farmer has had occasion to notice. A curious instance of contrivances of means and success of ultimate ends, between two swarms, was seen in this town last fall. A farmer, while crossing an open lot near the centre of the town, noticed a continued line of Bees passing through the air, from one farm house to another. He followed the advancing line and came to its termination, where he found a hive which had been assailed by two foreign swarms, the one he had followed and another diverged off in nearly an opposite direction. By some instinctive understanding between the two swarms, they had united their strength and simultaneously attacked the hive; the struggle was then over, and the dead and dying bees belonging to it lay scattered around the hive. The honey had been taken out by the conquerors, who were then carrying it to their own hives, something like fifty pounds having been removed in less than twenty-four hours. It was plain to discover, upon inspection, that a coalition had been formed between the two swarms, to attack and destroy the other, and afterwards to appropriate the honey to their own use. All this was done, but how the understanding was effected, or the stipulations drawn up, we leave for the Naturalist and curious to decypher.

Northampton Courier.

Frying Eggs.—Schaeffer, the dancing master, is now dead; but the memory of his waggery has survived him. He was once a boarder at the Lamb tavern, Boston, when that house was the resort of sundry gentlemen of the legislature. A party of the last had returned one evening from one of Potter's exhibitions; and while talking over what they had seen, in presence of Schaeffer, confessed that nothing puzzled them so much as frying eggs in a hat. The *modus operandi* of Potter's other tricks, they thought they had detected; but this particular feat quite exceeded their apprehension. They could'nt for the life of them see through it. "Why, gentlemen," said Schaeffer, joining in the conversation, "I can't agree with you. It really strikes me that this trick of Potter's can be imitated with all the ease imaginable. If any gentleman here will accommodate me with the loan of his hat, I will do it in a moment—and if I do not succeed, I will forfeit a bottle." All were eager to see the performance, and every hat was held out.—Schaeffer took the hat of one of the most strenuous doubters, and deliberately broke into it a dozen eggs. He then muttered over the usual incantation—"presto, vedo, change," &c. at the same time whirling the hat pretty vigorously, in order to give its contents a good stirring up. He then looked into the hat with a face full of confidence, which was instantaneously changed into a blank, stupid stare, on its being ascertained that the contents of the eggs remained without change; the hat, meanwhile, being pretty thoroughly soaked under the operation.—Having gazed for some moments at the rueful plight of the chapeau, Scaheffer, recovering from his apparent astonishment, at length exclaimed, "well, gentlemen, I am sorry to say, I have lost the bet; but I declare, I thought I could do it."—*Newburyport Herald.*

Why is an unpaid bill like the moisture in the morning? It is *due*.

Why is a sanguinary epistle like a surgeon? It is a *letter of blood*.

Why is a man who makes wager of a cent like a person recovering from illness? He is a *little better*.

FRESH GOODS.

JUST receiving by the Steamers John Walker and Henrietta, a fresh supply of SHOES, &c *viz.*

Ladies' fine prunella Slips,
Ditto do kid do.
Ditto do seal do.
Misses' do cloth and kid do.
Children's morocco Bootees,
Ditto do ancle tie,
Ditto do cloth and morocco,
Ditto fine calf Bootees,—*Also,*
Mens' and Boys' lined & bound Brogans & Shoes,

HATS.

Gentlemen's fine black fur Hats,
Ditto do white do do.
1 case silk finish, a beautiful article, and common.

TRAVELLING TRUNKS.

A few travelling Trunks, for sale Cheap.

CHAIRS, &c.

20 dozen Windsor Chairs,
8 do raised seat,
2 do raised seat rocking.

All the above will be sold on very reasonable terms at wholesale or retail, South corner of Market Square, by

L. R. BRADLEY.

Fayetteville, April 29, 1833. 30tf.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he is now receiving at his Store, on the North corner of the Market Square, a very extensive assortment of Seasonable GOODS, selected in New York and Philadelphia, from the latest importations —His stock is now unusually complete, embracing a great variety of *Seasonable, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, China, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c.,*

All of which will be offered by wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms Country Merchants and retail Purchasers generally, are invited to examine his assortment, which comprizes in part, *The following, viz:*

Super blue, black and mixt Saxony CLOTHS,
Extra super blue and black London ditto
Do ditto green, claret, brown and olive, do.
Do ditto dark Oxford and light mixt, do.
Superfine black, drab and buff Cassimere,
Do black, brown and green crape Camlet, a beautiful article for gentlemen s wear,
Princetta & Brochella, black, blue, green & brown,
Fine black and light mixt Ermmett and merino Cassimere,
Black Lasting and Goat's hair blue Camlet, a superior article,
Rowen Cassimere, printed Stormonts, blue and yellow Nankeens,
White Satteen, imperial and Cantoon Cord, Beaverteens and Moleskin, plain and striped,
White and brown Jeans and Drillings, some very superior—French Linen,
A large assortment of Valencia, Marseilles, silk Velvet, light and dark, plain and figured Vestings, some very handsome,
Irish Linens, in whole and demi pieces, & Long Lawn, unusually cheap,
English, Scotch and French Ginghams, newest style, a great variety, & some really beautiful,
An extensive selection of English and American Calicoes and Prints, some choice styles, very cheap,
Some beautiful 4-4 French Muslins, a splendid new article for Ladies' Dresses,
Super 6-4 French Bombazine and India Pongees
Black, brown, green, crimson and scarlet Bombazetts,
Green, scarlet and crimson Moreens, very cheap,
A great variety of silks including the most fashionable colors,
Favaroni's and Matteoni's best Italian Lutstring,
Peu-de-Soi, a new and rich article—black, white and colored Satins,
Extra rich heavy India black Satin, Levantine, Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Green and brown Sarsnet for Calashes, and bordered do for umbrella covering,
Green, white, pink, blue and straw colored Florences, extremely low,
Striped and watered Satins and Gros-de-Naps, very rich, for Ladies' Bonnets,
A great variety of Ladies' silk Shawls & Hdkffs.
Some beautiful Hernani, do ditto,
Linen Cambric do. plain and bordered—fine Linen Cambric and Bishop Lawns,
Plain and figured Book, Swiss, Jaconet & Mull Muslins, checked and barred,
4-4 & 6-4 Cambric, fine and common—Furniture Dimity and Table Napkins,
Gentlemen's heavy Bandanna and Pongee Handkerchiefs, cheap,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's silk and cotton Hosiery,
Do. do Gloves, & Gentlemen's thread do & Socks,
A large assortment of Ladies' Prunella, Morocco, Seal and Leather Shoes,
Ditto Gentlemen's fine Shoes and Bootees, cheap,
Gentlemen's fine beaver Hats, fashionable shape,
Youths' ditto, and Caps,
Ladies' Parasols and sun Umbrellas, some very beautiful, with ivory carved handles,
Gentlemen's silk and cotton do. of superior finish,
Do. fashionable Stocks, white and black Satin and Bombazine, a great variety & cheap,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, latest style,
Bonnet Ribbons, belt do. and Taffetas, a variety,
Lace Veils, super blond gauze do., and green Barege,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, & 6-4 brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, cheap,
Fine Irish Sheetings, Russia Diaper and Sheetings,
A large assortment of Brazilian tuck & side Combs,
Some beautiful shell do., plain do and carved,
Perfumery, Essences, Macassar Oil, Otto of Roses, Pungents, Powder Puffs, Vestimental Soap, indellible Ink, German Cologne, &c. &c.
An extensive assortment of Hardware and fine Cutlery,
A variety of fine pen and pocket Knives, Ladies' best steel Scissors,
A large assortment of Crockery Ware, some elegant sets of China,
Saddlery, &c, Gig, Riding and Sportsmen's Whips, some very elegant,

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to be enumerated; all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C. April 16, 1833. 28tf.

Lumber.

75,000 Feet of LUMBER, consisting of wide quarter Boards, and Scantling of different sizes, for sale by the Subscriber, who will keep a constant supply of the various kinds at his Lumber Yard on Cool Spring street.

M. McGARY.

Fayetteville, April 22, 1833. 29tf.

Mill Saws.

THE Subscriber has just received a few dozen Rowland's MILL SAWS of extra thickness, manufactured expressly for this market.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL.

April 16, 1833. 28tf.

Soap.

50 BOXES No. 1. bar *SOAP*, just received by Steamer John Walker, for sale by

A. KIMBALL.

For Sale—*For Cash or Produce,*

6 Hhds. N. O. and Porto Rico SUGAR,
10 Bags Coffee,
50 Kegs cut Nails, assorted, from 4d to 20d
Castings, a handsome assortment,
Heavy Trace Chains, Axes, Shovels, Cotton and Wool Cards, Wagon boxes, Swedes and English Iron, Copperas, Saltpetre, Madder, Indigo, &c.

—ALSO—

AN ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE

Dry Goods,

MEN'S CLOAKS.

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.

JOHN MUNN.

December 4, 1832. §9-tf.§

Notice to Travellers,

FARE REDUCED.

THE Charleston Mail Coach, via Lumberton, Marion Court House, and Georgetown, leaves the Planter's Hotel every day at 2 o'clock P. M.

This Line has been greatly improved by the addition of new Coaches and several Teams of Horses. The time so arranged that Godfrey's Ferry and Pee Dee Swamp are crossed by day light: the Houses of accommodation are good.

Fare through $18 Apply for Seats, or further information, at the Planter's Hotel

A. DOUGLASS, *Agent for the Proprietor.*

N. B. All Baggage and Parcels at the risk of the owners.

December 10. 10tf.

Travelling Trunks and Bags.

JUST received an assortment of Leather TRAVELLING TRUNKS and BAGS.

For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

November 13. §6-tf.§

JEREMIAH KYLE, Jr.

HAVING purchased the entire stock of GOODS of James Kyle, intends to continue the

Dry Goods,

Hardware & Grocery

Business, at the old Stand formerly occupied by James Kyle, where he will be receiving new Goods by every arrival from New York and Philadelphia The former customers of James Kyle, and all others wishing to purchase Goods by *WHOLESALE* or *RETAIL*, will please call and examine for themselves.

March 25, 1833.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &C.

Just received per Steamer Jno. Walker.

20 Hhds. N. O. and Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
20 barrels N. E. Rum,
20 do. unslacked Lime.

WILLKINGS & CO.

March 25, 1833. 25-tf.

FOR SALE, at Wilmington,

400 sacks of 4½ bushels each of Liverpool SALT,
6000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
25 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
10 ditto, New Orleans,
80 ditto, Martinique Molasses, very good,
25 bbls. 4th proof Monongohela Spirits,
100 bags Cuba Coffee,
100 kegs White Lead.

LAZARUS & WHITMARSH.

Janaary 11, 1833. 15-*tf*

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

IN addition to his former Stock, is now receiving and offers for sale at his Store, North corner of Market Square, the following, viz:

75 bags prime green COFFEE,
35 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. Sugar,
Imperial Gunpowder, Souchong and Young Hyson Tea, in half and quarter chests and cannisters, suitable for families,
30 barrels double refined loaf and lump Sugar,
5 do. Louisiana refined ditto,
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P and Sicily Madeira, old Muscat and Malaga - - - WINES,
Superior old Port, Champaigne and Claret,
Old Cognac Brandy (Seignette brand) in pipes and quarter casks, *pure*,
Holland Gin, (Swan brand) old Jamaica Rum and Monongahela Whiskey, of excellent flavor,
15 hhds. N. E. Rum,
40 boxes fresh Raisins, bunch and bloom, some in half and quarter boxes,
Soft shell Almonds, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, race Ginger, Cinnamon, Pimento, sweet Oil, superior fresh Mustard in cannisters, pearl Barley, &c.
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter, in pint and quart bottles,
Stoughton's Bitters, fresh Lime Juice and Lemon Sirup,
Sweet Chocolate and fine Salt in boxes,
Demijohns assorted sizes, wine and porter Bottles,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted sizes from 3d to 40d.
Dupont's Powder, bar Lead and Shot,
75 boxes mould candles, Spermaceti do.
50 sides sole Leather, some small sizes,
10,000 Spanish Segars, Saunders's best chewing Tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff in bottles,
3 ceroons Indigo, Chalk, Copperas, yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown and White,
Saltpetre, Alum, Spirits of Turpentine, Lamp Black, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 16, 1833. 28tf.

Nails.

Just received from the Boston Iron Company,

100 kegs NAILS, assorted, from 4d to 20d.

For sale by

THO. SANDFORD & CO.

February 19. 20tf.

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

DIVIDEND NUMBER 9.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Dividend of two per cent., or one Dollar per Share, on the Capital Stock of said Company, will be paid at the Office of the Treasurer, on the 10th of April next.

GEO. McNEILL, Agent and Treasurer.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1833. 24tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring supply of FANCY DRY GOODS, &c. direct from New York and Philadelphia, which he offers for sale at his usual low prices for cash.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.

Fayetteville, Feb. 26. 21tf.

Beef.

A FEW half Barrels *MESS BEEF*, put up expressly for family use, for sale by

A. KIMBALL.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST Received, Tom Cringle's Log; Sarran's Lafayette; Lives of the Poets; Humourist's own Book; Eben Erskine; Romance of the Forest; Young Man's own Book; Mrs. Barbauld's Stories; Scientific Dialogues; Evenings at Home; Falconer's Shipwreck; Worcester's Geography and Atlas; Purify's Selection of Hymns, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

May 7, 1833.

JACKSON HOTEL.

Liberty Point,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes by unceasing assiduity, to merit a greater portion of patronage. He takes pleasure in stating, that he has just erected a splendid Hotel on the spot where he formerly lived. His table, as usual, shall be supplied with the luxuries of the market, and his Bar furnished with Liquors and Wines, not inferior to any Public House in the place His Stables are also new, well supplied with the best provender, and attended by careful and skillful Ostlers. His charges will be moderate.

WADDLE CADE.

November 27, 1832. §-8tf.§

CHEAP AND NEW GOODS.

D. MURCHISON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public, that he has just received from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY WARE, GROCERIES, &c, which he offers cheap for Cash, at his Store in Mac Rae's new Brick Buildings, corner Store, west of R. Maynard & Co.'s Medicine Store.

Oct. 8. 1-tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having large and commodious Warehouses in a convenient part of town, and so situated as to be almost entirely out of all danger by fire, would attend to any business connected with the above line on the usual terms, and hopes, by reason of the advantages he may possess in point of security against that destructive element, and his own exertions to give general satisfaction in all cases where business is entrusted to him, to receive a share of public patronage.

HENRY HORN

N. B. Country Merchants and others consigning Goods and Packages to my care from any of the Northern Cities, or any part of the Country, will meet with prompt attention in having them forwarded to any part of the State or the adjoining counties

Fayetteville Jan. 1, 1833. (15tf.) H. H

25 Kegs cut NAILS assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by

J. MUNN.

March 13. 71tf

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the Store lately erected by Mr. Hooper, on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of Market Square, where he is now receiving and intends keeping constantly on hand, a good supply of the following articles.

Prime green COFFEE,
St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. Orleans SUGAR,
Liverpool and Alum Salt,
Swedes and English Iron,
German and Blister Steel,
Molasses, Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nails, Powder, Shot and Lead,
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels,
Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine,
Trace Chains, Halters and Weeding Hoes,
Drugs and Medicines,
Loaf and lump Sugar, Copperas,
Window Glass and Putty; Bellows, Anvils, Vises,
Sole and upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

CROCKERY, HATS AND SHOES.

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS, &c. &c.

Without further enumeration, his Stock comprises an assortment particularly adapted to the country trade, all of which he is disposed to sell at fair prices for cash or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market prices.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

N. B.—Any Commission Business will also meet with prompt attention. W. O. J.

October 9. 1-tf.

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

ST. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in hhds.
Porto-Rico ditto, in bbls.
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for family use.

JOHN MUNN.

April 17. 76tf.

FRESH LIME.

200 Casks fresh Thomastown Stone LIME, Just received, and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 18, 1832. 11-tf.

HADLOCK'S Vegetable Powder for Diseases of the Lungs.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

The Subscriber

HAS just received on consignment, and offers for sale, Person street,

100 Casks fresh Thomastown LIME,
6 Hhds. good MOLASSES.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

December 10, 1832.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having commenced the above business, solicits a share of patronage. All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business appertaining to a general Commission Agency.

DANIEL DICKSON.

Wilmington, N. C. Sept 21*st* 1832 99-tf.

12,000 Lbs. prime green Coffee,
10 hhds. Sugar,
10 do. Molasses,

Just received and for sale low for cash or country produce, by

January 15. HENRY HORN. 15-tf.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

P. DALLEY,

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, which consists of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware & Cutlery,

HATS, SHOES, IRON, HOLLOW WARE, &c. &c. &c.

All of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. Country Merchants and others, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. A good assortment of ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS, kept constantly on hand.

15th Oct., 1832. 2-tf

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, & HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

Oct. 1. 800-tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Rail Road.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company," the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the said Act, *Give Notice*, That Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the said Company will be opened at the Court House on Tuesday the 8th instant, and continued open at the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, after that day until farther notice.

DUNCAN MAC RAE,
J. W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
ROBERT STRANGE,
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT. } Commissioners.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1832. 79tf.

FOR SALE,

119 KEGS WHITE LEAD, warranted pure,
102 Gall. Lamp Oil,
2000 lbs. Glauber Salts, 900 lbs. Epsom,
200 lbs. Chloride Lime,
1 bale Hops,
1 carboy Aquafortis,
1 do Sulphuric Acid,
7 Hampers Black Bottles,
Linseed, Train and Sweet Oil,
Glass 8x10 and 10x12, Putty in bladders,
Ink Powder and Liquid Ink, Maynard & Noyes',
Red and coloured wafers,
Syrup Sassaparilla and Liverwort,
Swaim's Panacea, (genuine,)
Indelible Ink,
Maccasar and Bear's Oil, (genuine,)
Peppermint and Boneset Lozenges,
Chlorine Tooth-wash, a very superior article for cleansing the Teeth, (genuine,)
Osborne's Superior Water Colours, in Maple and Mahogony Boxes,
Superior Hair, Clothes, Hatter's, Paint and White-wash Brushes,
Surgeon and Dentist Instruments, superior quality,
Hull's, Eberlee's and common Trusses,
Shop Furniture, Crucibles, Retorts, and evaporating Dishes,
Patent Medicines, (a large assortment.)

ALSO,

Almonds, Raisins, Filberts & English Walnuts.

R. MAYNARD & CO.

October 2. 800-tf.

NOTICE.

MR. DANIEL SUTHERLAND, is constituted my Agent for the collection of all Notes and Accounts due to me, with instructions to proceed indiscriminately, by legal process, against all who fail to pay on first application.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

I OFFER for sale at my Store, three doors East of Market Square, Person-st., wholesale or retail,—
Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Hog Skins,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Cochineal, Blue and Black Coach Lining Skins,
Facing, Padding and Shoe Lining Skins,
Common and Coarse Shoes, by the Case or retail,
Fine and Wool Hats,
Shoe Thread, and Black Varnish,
Men's Shoe Lasts, assorted,
Together with a general assortment of Groceries

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST received, by the late arrivals, the following GOODS

Which we offer on very accommodating terms:-

10 Hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugars, bright and a good grain,
3 do. and 10 bbls. Copperas,
2 do. Jamaica 4th proof Rum,
30 bags high scented Rio Coffee,
20 do. Porto Rico do.,
35 do. St. Domingo do.,
10 bbls. Jamaica do.,
10 Bags Pepper and Spice,
5 quarter Cassia Sweet Malaga Wine,
5 do. Marseilles Madeira do.,
3 do. Teneriffe do.,
50 Kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do. Apple Brandy, very prime,
Cotton Baggin, Saltpetre, Alum and Madder.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, October 22, 1832. §3-tf§

Just received from New York,

And for sale at E. J. Hale's Book Store,

(THE ONLY AGENT FOR FAYETTEVILLE,)

MORRISON'S PILLS,

The Hygeian Universal Medicine of the British College of health,

Which, by removing all obstructions in the Intestines; thoroughly cleansing the Bowels: giving more purity to the Blood, and thereby promoting its *free circulation*; strikes at the root of all Diseases, and is good in all cases, giving rest, appetite and strength. Price one dollar a Packet.

The Circulating Library,

IS now arranged, and the public patronage solicited. It has been commenced upon a small scale, but it is intended to add to it, every new and interesting Work, as soon as possible after its appearance at the North.

E. J. HALE.

April 15.

New Spring

THE Subscribers are this day receiving their Spring supplies of

Staple and Fancy
Ready Made
HARDWARE &
HATS and
HATTER'S TRIMMINGS,

of all descriptions, &c. &c., the whole of which expected in a few days, and which will be more general assortment than ever offered at *wholesale* in this market.

With a view of making the Stock and attention of Dealers generally, the prices have been made this Spring, much below former rates, having been selected with care and bought on such terms, they flatter themselves that they will be able to offer inducements in making it worth the attention of their friends and the public generally, when they invite their attention.

HALL

In Store,

110 Hhds. prime retailing
25,000 lbs. prime green
300 kegs Nails,
Bar, hoop and sheet
Iron, brass and steel
Dye Stuffs and Paints,

Together with a very general assortment of every article in the Grocery Line.

HALL

April 21, 1833.

Boot & Shoe Manufactory.

PELEG PEARCE,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has received for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and informs them that he still remains at his old Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, of all descriptions, which he will sell low for cash and settle their accounts every six months. He has received from Philadelphia, a good assortment of Leather, which he will sell low for cash and settle their accounts every six months. He has received from Philadelphia, a good assortment of Leather, whether of the best kind, which will be made in the neatest manner, and at short notice. All kinds of Repairing done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 9.

Money

Summer Cloths

JUST received on consignment from John Walker, an assortment of MADE *SUMMER CLOTHING*, which will be sold cheap, by

May 28.

WINE.

10 Quarter Casks sweet MALAGA WINE,
10 " " SHERRY WINE,

For sale by

AMOS

May 28.

OXEN for Sale.

THE Subscriber has for sale a few pair of well broke, and in good order. He has also a very best mate... has reduced the price of ... credit, or $1 ...

May 20, 1833.

SUMMER RESIDENCE.

FOR SALE,

Situated on Hay ... sent occupied by Mr. G... ing about four acres of ... premises is a good Dwelling House, and a good Well of Water, Orchard ... ry Out Houses, and a good Well ...

For terms &c., apply to

THOS. SANDFORD

May 27.

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVING BY STEAMER JOHN WALKER

100 Hhds. *prime MOLASSES*,

For sale by

JONES

May 21st, 1833.

LITERARY NOTICE.

THE Hon. George E. Badger will deliver the next Annual Address before the Literary Societies of the University, on Wednesday the 26th of June, the day preceding Commencement.

DIALECTIC

March 27, 1833.

North Carolina Institute of Education

THE Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Institute of Education will take place on the day the 25th of June, two days previous to the Commencement of the University, at which time, will be delivered the Annual Address, and Lectures on the subjects appointed at the last meeting, viz:

Annual Address by JOSEPH ... Wilmington. First Lecture, on the Literary Societies for the diffusion of useful knowledge, by JAMES D. JOHNSON, Esq. of Oxford. Second Lecture, on a System of Elementary Instruction, by Rev. ... North Carolina, by the Hon. ... Hillsborough. Third Lecture, ... of exciting emulation in Literary ... reward or punishment, by ... Esq. of Hillsborough.

It is hoped and presumed, that the ... cation generally, will attend and lend ... ing a cause of such vital importance.

By order of the Executive Committee,

WALTER ...

May 22, 1833.

☞ Editors friendly to the cause throughout the State, are requested to ... above as often as convenient before ...

Sugar, Molasses, Coffee

JUST RECEIVED,

105 Bags Rio and Laguyra Coffee,
10 hhds. Molasses,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
60 sets Wagon Boxes.

In Store,

Sugar, Salt, Iron, Steel, Cast... Loaf and Lump Sugar, and Sing...
35 boxes Fayetteville mould Candles,
Cotton Bagging, bale Rope, and ...
2500 bushels of bread Corn, Oats, ...
Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Together with a number of other articles ... dious to enumerate; all of which will be sold ... for Cash or Country Produce—by

HEN... and settle ... nts and Notes ... ced in the hands ... collection.

May 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL

THE Brig FISHER, daily expected ... mington, and will sail in all ... bulk of 300 or 400 bales of Cotton ... a reasonable rate, if application be made ...

THOS. SANDFORD

June 4, 1833.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Fayetteville ...